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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED REMARKS

CALLING FORTH ON A VARIETY OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Helping Earthquake Sufferers Abroad, but Neglecting Wage Workers at Home—"Unconstitutional" Always in Favor of Enthroned Powers.

While hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars are being sent abroad to Messina to alleviate the suffering caused by an unavoidable phenomenon of Nature, not a copper is being gathered to prevent the suffering caused by the avoidable cave-ins and other mine disasters that come from the man-made social system which sets up property above life—the life of the wage-slave.

Six thousand Constantinople spies, thrown out of employment by the Turkish revolution, have organized themselves with the other 60,000 spies of the old regime who are now also out of employment. The spies' headquarters has been set up in Athens and premises to restore the reign of law, order and religion in the Ottoman Empire, now torn by dissensions through the unpatriotic conduct of the young Turks.

"The next step will be outrages against property and life on a large scale," exclaims the London Graphic indignantly after a review of the violent conduct of the Hindus in trying to shake off the yoke of British vassalage and plunder. "Outrages against property and life on a large scale!" Suddenly the organ of the most outrageous outrages of Hindu property and life becomes sanctimonious. The Graphic does not seem to be acquainted with Burke's speech in the impeachment proceedings against Warren Hastings and the whole East India Company.

It is a pity Roosevelt goes out of office next March 4th. The man is a re-incarnation of Charles I., walking into the House of Commons, whip in hand, and browbeating the members. Four more years of Teddy blackguarding Congress, and blackguarding back by Congress, would have done wonders towards whipping the masses into some solid action-producing thinking.

Mr. Justice Daniel Thew Wright has turned his hand to the turning of himself into a martyr. The Justice is engaged in forwarding to himself letters making lurid threats against him for his decision against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. If Justice Wright is not himself the author of the letters which he is giving to the press, perhaps MacFarland and Orchard are the busy ones.

The Taft inauguration plans are reported to contemplate "ceremonies that will surpass all preceding ones." No doubt. And Taft's successor will, eight years hence (if Taftism lasts that long) be inaugurated with ceremonies still more dazzling—and so on until (if the show still lasts) the series of inaugurations will be capped by a procession in which President Hog will ride in a triphibious chariot, with the phallus hanging from the dashboard, and disrobed candidates strewing flowers in his path, as at the entry of Charles V. in Antwerp.

"Unconstitutional!" muttered the Comstock court—and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, the cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous sentences, the self-same phrases, the great Corrupt Practices Act itself that dreamers expected was to put an end to election frauds in the State of Connecticut, by starting with Governor-elect Lilley, yea, and all which it inheres, did dissolve. Like an unsubstantial pageant faded, they left not a wrack behind.

"What next?"—well may Uncle Sam, as represented in the cartoon of the Spokane "Spokesman-Review," look agape. The bath-tub in which he is scrubbing his dirty children—until recently the elite of San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, is full, and the bathroom door flies open, and another dirty urchin is thrust in from Pittsburgh. "Tarnation! What next?" cries the bewildered Uncle Sam. What next? Look at Congress. Well may Uncle Sam look distracted.

What the much boasted of chivalry of

Kentucky has failed to accomplish, poverty is now in a fair way of doing for the State. It was hitherto found impossible to put an end to the murders, feuds and brawls of the State. Chivalry was deaf to all appeals for redress. The poverty such conduct has steeped the eastern part of the State in, now, finally, got upon its ears. Material interests having asserted themselves, chivalry will henceforth no longer reel, like a drunken man, its head in the clouds.

As a matter of curiosity, it will interest The People readers to know that John H. Work, S. P. National Committeeman for Iowa—a State in which the S. P. vote of 1904 (14,847) dropped in 1908 to 8,287, a decrease of 6,560—has moved that the S. P. elect from its membership an additional member on the International Bureau, and request the International Bureau that he be seated in place of the present representative of the Socialist Labor Party.

Will the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on lawyers to make the Gas Trust disgorge stop the mouth of those who claim that Socialism would be wasteful? Practically four years have been taken up with the Gas Trust litigation. Four years of endeavor that could under civilized conditions have been turned to better use.

The earthquake that steeped the people on both sides of the straits of Messina in dire distress is not limited to that locality. Its devastating power envelops also the hundreds of thousands of the workers in America who were thrown out of work by the capitalist earthquake of the panic of 1907. The Messina disaster now furnishes a pretext to forget all about the nome sufferers. They may now starve, while funds are collected with a great parade of philanthropy to aid our distant fellow men.

Prof. George Soule, of New Orleans, is the latest capitalist professor to define Socialism as "such a reorganization of our present social system as would compel the rich to divide up with the poor." By the which token Prof. Soule bertillonizes himself as a man who advocates the continuance of "our present social system" which compels the poor to divide up with the rich.

Not a bad name for Taft—"the Titan of the golf links"—given him by the Texan Congressman Morris Sheppard. When the Ancient Regime of France was fast going to the dogs it was named "a despotism checked by epigrams."

There is now nothing left to wonder at by those who, these many years, have been wondering at the existence of Turkey. They called Turkey the "Sick Man," and sick Turkey did look, yet never died. What was the secret of the toughness of Turkey's thread of life? Here was a mystery. The mystery is now uncovered. From Berlin comes the information that an understanding exists between the British and the Turkish Government whereby the Sultan, who is recognized by Mohammedans throughout the world as the head of Islam, and wields thereby an immense political influence, will use the influence of the priesthood in India to support British rule; and, in return, the Sultan will receive active British diplomatic support in the Turkish controversies with other European powers. No more mystery.

"It seems as though our judges have gone mad," exclaimed an official of the Boston Central Labor Union in sight of Judge Wright's sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. "Gone mad? Not at all. Growing sensible, class sensible, is the better term. Hitherto the craft unionism of Gompers was a rose, true enough, to capitalism, yet a rose with thorns—the strike and the boycott thorns. The decision is to preserve the rose with all its flavor, yet strip it of its thorns. Not bad economic horticulture."

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the President's daughter who was "presented to society" on December 28 at a reception in the Blue Room of the White House, "wore an Empire gown of soft white satin with crystal embroidery." Capitalizing only the "Empire gown of soft white satin," the young lady was robed in 200,000 bowls of soup of the quality and containing the quantity that are dealt out in the soup-houses to the out-of-work class that "bulldozed" the "Empire gown of soft white satin

THE MISSION OF JUDGE WRIGHT

Not indignation, not condemnation, not reproach should be expressed with regard to Judge Wright's action in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for the doing of acts that no law forbade, and that were entered upon the list of crimes only after their commission and by the legislative action of the court itself.

No; not indignation; not condemnation; not reproach—but applause should greet the deed.

Deeds such as Judge Wright's are great historic landmarks. They are

with crystal embroidery."

At the same time that Consolidated Gas stock dropped 26 points upon the announcement that the Supreme Court had decided in favor of the 80-cent gas law—at the same time that the Gas stock took a tumble, there were others offering to bet a dollar to a doughnut that the law would remain unenforced. Such is the general estimation in which the Law has itself caused itself to be held in.

A new "consumption cure" has been discovered in Philadelphia. What each one of these "cures" proves is the one-sidedness of the science of the alleged discoverers. It was not "cure" that stamped out the pest, which periodically ran its devastating course in the Middle Ages. If the pest had to await a "cure" for its extinguishment, then it would be reaping its periodical crops to this day. What stamped out the pest was, not "cures," but preventives,—the improved sanitary conditions that allowed no pasture to the Pest Microbe. The "discoverers" of "cures" for consumption had better quit; learn economics; discover that the scourge of consumption is itself the inevitable consequence of another scourge—capitalism; and then find an antidote for that scourge which compels vast numbers of the population to live and labor excessively in consumption-breeding dark and ill ventilated rooms.

Asiatic Turkey, threatened with a famine in the regulation style of olden times, now that she is represented in a parliament, will have leisure to realize that political parliaments do not feed; that what political parliaments do is to buttress up the power of an economic oligarchy. If Asiatic Turkey does not herself profit by the self-taught lesson, other nations may—at any rate, should.

The priest who "nabbed a burglar" in St. Mary's Church in West New York, N. J., is more of an amender of the Gospels than a pillar of law and order. "Resist not evil" and "him that taketh away thy cloak forbid not to take thy coat also" are Gospel behests that the Rev. Father Peter D. Lill has substituted with a revolver.

Congressman Bonyne of Colorado should move to have the Secret Service extended to the White House. While he was conversing with the President, another visitor walked off with his overcoat.

If one were not acquainted with the psychological fact that he who cries "Stop thief!" loudest, is usually the nearest one to the plunder, one might be puzzled to account for the mental kink of the up-state sociological genius who defined the labor union as "a band of men bent only on the destruction of property and the disregard of law." As it is, we know just what the matter is with him. He is a member of some trust or other which has been shooting competitors, whipping their wives, or setting fire to their warehouses.

Commissioner Bingham of the New York Police Department transparently comes out in aid of Roosevelt's desires to have a Department of Spies represented by a Head of Department in the Cabinet. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the term of office of the Chief of Police should be at least nine years—to start with.

In line with Judge Wright's decision in the District of Columbia against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for boycotting Oliver T. Crane, master in chancery in the Circuit Court of Montana, adjudicates the Anacosta Typographical Union and the Montana Federation of Labor guilty of violating the Anti-Trust Law, convicted of manslaughter and sen-

meant to promote reaction: they are, in fact, the powerful stimuli for revolution.

Without the stimulus given by a Louis XIV., the French nation might have stagnated to this day in the swamp of a Mazarin's apathy. The French Revolution, together with the impulse forward that it imparted to all Europe might never have been.

Without a Charles I., who knows how long the British nation might not have plodded along, quiescent in the benumbing toils of feudalism? The English

THE VOTE—FINAL.

Of the S. L. P. and of the S. P.

With the exception of California, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Nevada (on the S. L. P. column), and of the State of Arkansas (on the S. P. column), the below figures are taken from the official returns furnished to this office by the respective Secretaries of State from the States and Territories.

As to California, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Nevada (on the S. L. P. column) the Party's vote was cast by pastures. The figures were furnished by Party officers, or representatives from those States.

As to Arkansas (on the S. P. column) all attempts made by this office to secure the official returns from its Secretary of State having failed, the figures are reluctantly taken from the World Almanac. Although the tables of the World Almanac are in numerous respects unreliable, the figures it gives for Arkansas tally substantially with those that have appeared in S. P. publications.

S. L. P.	1904	1908
States.		
Arizona	82	69
California	296	24
Colorado	333	
Connecticut	575	608
Illinois	4,698	1,680
Indiana	1,538	643
Kentucky	306	404
Massachusetts	2,459	1,011
Michigan	1,183	1,096
Minnesota	974	107
Missouri	1,674	668
Montana	208	
Nebraska	2	3
Nevada	8	8
New Hampshire	2,680	1,196
New Jersey	9,127	3,877
New York	2,633	721
Ohio	2,211	1,222
Pennsylvania	488	182
Rhode Island	421	176
Texas	218	25
Virginia	1,592	
Washington	223	314
Wisconsin		
Total	34,172	14,237
A decrease of 19,935.		

S. P.	1904	1908
States.		
Alabama	853	1,399
Arizona	1,304	1,912
California	29,535	28,639
Colorado	4,304	7,774
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Delaware	146	239
Florida	2,337	3,447
Georgia	197	584
Idaho	4,949	6,400
Illinois	69,225	34,711
Indiana	12,613	13,476
Iowa	14,847	8,287
Kansas	15,494	12,420
Kentucky	3,593	4,066
Louisiana	995	2,538
Maine	2,103	1,758
Maryland	2,247	2,323
Massachusetts	13,904	10,778
Michigan	8,941	11,586
Minnesota	11,492	14,471
Mississippi	383	378
Missouri	13,909	15,431
Montana	5,676	5,855
Nebraska	124	
Nevada	7,412	3,524
New Hampshire	925	2,029
New Jersey	10,957	10,253
New York	36,883	38,451
New Mexico	162	1,056
North Dakota	2,005	2,421
Ohio	36,200	33,785
Oklahoma	4,445	21,770
Oregon	7,189	7,339
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
Rhode Island	956	1,363
South Carolina	22	100
South Dakota	3,138	2,846
Tennessee	1,354	1,870
Texas	2,791	7,870
Utah	5,767	4,895
Vermont	868	
Virginia	918	255
Washington	10,025	14,177
West Virginia	1,572	3,679
Wisconsin	28,220	28,170
Wyoming	1,077	1,715
Total	408,204	422,950
An increase of 14,746.		

PRESTON'S PARDON DENIED.

State Board of Nevada Refuses to Free Wrongfully Imprisoned Union Picket.

Carson, Nev., January 9.—The State Board of Pardons has denied the application of M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, two men wrongfully convicted of the murder of John Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, Nevada, on March 10, 1907.

Preston was convicted of "murder" and sentenced to twenty-five years in the State penitentiary. Smith was convicted of manslaughter and sen-

revolutionary broom might not have been wielded to sweep the worst cobwebs of feudalism aside.

Without a stupid, impudent George III., is it certain that the mammoth bourgeoisie Republic of America would have arisen?

The mission of Judge Wright's is a valuable one in the scheme of social progress. Such men are goaders, without which society, Hamlet-like, would waver aimlessly, and thus allow enterprises of great pith and moment to have their currents turned awry, and lose the ramp of action.

THE SHOOTING OF SILVA.

The shooting of Silva was the culmination of a strike of waiters and waitresses in a restaurant in Goldfield, which followed Silva's refusal to board persons hostile to the Goldfield union of the Industrial Workers of the World. Smith himself was nowhere near the scene of the shooting, but was nevertheless arrested as an "accomplice." On Preston's part the act was one of self-defence. He had been doing picket duty for his union in front of Silva's place when all of a sudden the restaurant keeper rushed out of his store pointing a gun and tugging at the trigger to shoot Preston. Preston seeing his own life in danger whipped out a pistol and shot his would-be assassin.

BALTIMORE S. L. P.

Greatest Consternation in Ranks of Socialist Party.

Baltimore, January 6.—Within the last four weeks the Socialist Labor Party of this city has given the Debitte party, the Socialist party, an uncomfortable shaking up. These Socialist party fellows have been proclaiming to their followers, that the S. L. P. was dead, and thought they were secure. Then August Gillhaus and Boris Reinstein of the S. L. P. came along and created an immense stir in the S. P. camp, with the result that there has been friction in that camp and all is not well there.

Gillhaus spoke here three times and made splendid speeches on each occasion. At his first meeting he covered his subject thoroughly and no questions were put to him when he was through. At his second meeting an S. P. man put a question just to be funny. The drubbing he got from the speaker made him sore clean through. I was in the rear of the hall attending to literature as this "funny" questioner walked out. He showed that the fun was all taken out of him.

By this time the Socialist party men were beginning to find out that they hadn't quite "buried" us, and they came to the third meeting of Gillhaus only to have their knuckles rapped again. At the close of this meeting they tried to put Gillhaus "in a hole" in this manner. A young fellow walked up to Gillhaus smiling and asked him to sign a paper to prevent the extradition of a Russian who was held prisoner in New York. The other S. P. men gathered around, also with broad grins on their faces.

Gillhaus asked to see the petition. It was handed to him and the smiles on the S. P. faces expanded. Then Gillhaus, after looking over the paper, quietly told the crowd, "You fellows are three months behind the times. You had better get a move on or those papers will be worthless." Their smiles at once changed to chagrin; they were stung again.

Then came Reinstein's meeting and complete rout for them. Reinstein spoke in Russian to an audience of over 200. He started his meeting at 8.30 and so much interest was shown that it was past midnight before adjournment occurred. Even then the audience did not desire to leave.

In a talk I had with some of this audience I was told that it was the best talk ever heard here, and that S. P. speakers never imparted the knowledge and information which Reinstein had given them. We secured the names and addresses of twenty-five men whom we will supply with literature.

Reinstein made such a marked impression upon the Polish Federation here that they are talking of having him speak here again. They would like to have him give a lecture on industrial unionism.

Section Baltimore, Socialist Labor Party, feels proud of these meetings.

They show that the S. L. P. has the right message, and it needs but to fall upon the right ground to take root. It also shows that we are the party, present and future. But we must get our message to the workers, and to that, we must circulate the party press and literature along with sending out speakers.

R. W. S.

BRITISH LABORITES.

Will Discuss Matters of Political Policy

London, Jan. 9.—About the most important conference in the history of the British Labor Party up to date will be the forthcoming Portsmouth convocation. Upon its outcome will depend to a great extent the future career of the independent labor organization.

If the so-called socialist element secures control of the conference and seeks to commit the delegates to the even loose socialist resolutions such as Ramsay MacDonald announces he will propose, the effect cannot fail to be to widen the breach between the Laborites and the Liberals, and maybe to split the trades unionists in such a way as to necessitate a reconstruction of the Labor party.

One of the leading topics to be considered as the basis of action is the course to be pursued if the House of Lords confirms the decision of the Court of Appeals forbidding a trade union to contribute to the payment of members of Parliament.

Another is the report drawn up at the request of the Labor party by Arthur Henderson, its chairman, and George Barnes, newly appointed chief of its organizing department, as to the position of the German workman and the method adopted in Germany in dealing with unemployment.

Laborites are now committed to putting forward candidates in all constituencies where there is a fighting chance of wresting the seats from Liberals.

If trade unions may not contribute to payment of members of Parliament, the Labor party will suffer in its representation. The House of Lords has yet to pass upon the decision; but, in view of the probability of a confirmation, the conference will be asked to make a provisional demand upon Asquith for legislation to reverse it.

A large section of the Liberal element consider the decision sound and wise, and they will resist all proposals to set it aside. The proceedings at Portsmouth promise to be extremely vivacious.

POUREN CONFERENCE

Has Started Movements in Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Philadelphia Looking Toward Abrogation of Russian Extradition Treaty.

The Pourden Defense Conference has established permanent headquarters in Room 10, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, near Grand, New York city, where it held its first weekly meeting of the Executive Committee on January 5.

Reports were received from Brooklyn, Buffalo and Philadelphia, where auxiliary offices have been organized, to cooperate with the parent organization in the campaign for abrogation of the Extradition Treaty with Russia.

The Committee decided to co-operate in this campaign with the Political Refugees' Defence League in Chicago, the latter body organizing the territory west of Chicago.

The Committee on Manifesto submitted its final draft of the document, which was adopted.

Arrangements were made to secure the signatures of all organizations actively engaged in the campaign against the Treaty. When this is done the Manifesto will be published in the press. A detailed statement of the Rudowitz case was also submitted and approved. It had been prepared by Prof. J. A. Hourwich, who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings before Commissioner Foote in Chicago.

There was also submitted a draft of resolutions to be used at meetings called to agitate in favor of abrogation of the obnoxious Treaty.

From reports coming in from all parts of the country it appears that the agitation against the Treaty is steadily growing in vigor and commanding a great deal of support by liberty-loving people.

Counsel stated that the decision in the Pourden case by Commissioner Hitchcock would, in all probability, be rendered before the close of this month.

SEATTLE SOCIALISTS

STRONG S. L. P. OUTPUT ON PACIFIC COAST.

Hold Agitation Meetings and Make Splendid Sales of Party's Journal—Receive New Members—Outlook Good for Party—Language Branches Organized.

Seattle, Wash., January 3.—The Socialist Labor Party organization of this city is steadily engaged in the work of gaining recruits to its cause. Campaigns with this organization are never-ending. Election day is not the signal to go into a break up of camp until the next canvas gets started. But the local S. L. P. men are right on the job from one year's end to the next.

These Seattle Socialists admitted eleven members to their organization at the last business meeting, and all of them were good material for taking part in furthering the cause of the S. L. P.

The Section organizer, G. D. O'Hanrahan, was busy holding three street meetings and three indoor meetings last week, and as an indication of the telling work which he put in, it is only necessary to mention that 360 copies of The People were sold at these meetings.

The members of the party lay particular emphasis upon the need of circulating this journal. The speakers are told that they must make it a point to advertise the paper when they occupy the platform. While they do the announcing part there are several who pass through the audience, selling the papers. In this way, and by the success which has attended these sales, the Socialist Labor Party has made itself known to many workmen here.

The business meetings of the local organization are always the scene of seriousness on the part of the members. It is pointed out that each and every individual has a responsibility resting upon him, and he is urged to attend to his part of the great work which confronts the organization. Here again there is much enthusiasm shown for the party's press. That is a topic which is always uppermost in the minds of those who are the hustlers of the Section.

One of the members has well said: "Those that attend to routine work regularly are ever the most energetic supporters of the official journal, and of the party's proceedings. They are right in the current of events. Maybe once in a year some one has fault to find, but it generally turns out to be one who hasn't been keeping track of things."

This same member, when asked as to the future prospects of the movement, said: "Things look bright, in fact, from my point of view things look brighter to me now for the success of our party than they ever looked before. Especially is this true of Seattle and of the Pacific Coast."

The Scandinavian Federation is doing excellent work about these parts. It is but a young organization but it receives applications for membership regularly. At its last meeting five applicants were up for admission. In the last week the Federation held four street meetings.

The German Branch and the Lithuanian Branch hold encouraging sessions. Lately a Russian Socialist Club has been organized.

J. E. Riordan.

RAILROAD TRAINMEN ASK FOR LAWS.

Indianapolis, January 8.—The railroad trainmen's organization to-day laid before members of the Legislature the demands that it will make for new laws. It will ask the enactment of a law compelling railroads to establish a standard eight-wheel caboose, the enactment of an employer's liability law similar to the federal law, the strengthening of the law requiring the adoption of the block signal system and the strengthening of the safety appliance law.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SUNDAY CARS

The Business Classes of London, Can., Greatly Exercised for the Welfare of the Workingman.

London, Ont., January 4.—The Sunday street car question is a subject of considerable discussion here just at present, and it is about as amusing as Fick, Judge, or any of these comic papers to read the reasons advanced by one side why we should have Sunday cars, and by the other side why we should not. And if it wasn't a shame it would be a joke for its becoming a "workingman's" question. The workingman is the central figure and members of the capitalist class are fighting each other to do him justice??!

The Lord's Day Alliance says that the workingman requires a day of rest, which no doubt he does, and therefore no Sunday cars, because he would turn the day of rest into a day of pleasure, and then he would be tired through the week and not be so productive to his boss. This the organization doesn't want.

But here comes an argument that "sweeps the Socialist off his feet." Now he is at last squelched. The argument is, "Vote for Sunday cars because it makes the poor men equal with the rich. He will be equal to the man who has his own carriage and coachman or automobile."

It would seem that those business men advancing this argument are fighting the workingman's cause with a vengeance, but let all the workingmen in this city ask for just one cent per hour more and where will all these friends be?

Then there is the moral side to it. If we have Sunday cars the workingman will go to the park and places of amusement, and the Sabbath will be desecrated and vice, immorality, will let's draw the curtain. "No! No! Not so," shout the opposition. "Only start the cars and let the public frequent the park you speak of and immorality will be stamped out under the public's gaze; the public is the curb for this. Hoorah! for our side."

At one of the churches here the minister was about to say something very radical, so after prefacing his remarks with the statement that he was not an Anarchist or Socialist who believed in dividing society into classes and setting class against class which he was utterly opposed to, he said that a letter appeared in one of the city papers written by a street car employee in favor of Sunday cars. He knew for a fact that ninety-five per cent. of these men were against Sunday cars. Why were there no letters from any of them? Because their jobs depended on their silence. These large corporations cared nothing for the working class. He had been talking to a railroad engineer and this intelligent man said that the last thing these large corporations thought about was their men.

At the end of the service he was at the door shaking hands with the people as they went out. One who was present tried to avoid the handshake, after his remarks on Socialism, was the preached reached forward with a "How-do-you-do. Ah, do you attend this church, er—ah—what might your name be?" The stranger replied, "My name is Bryce. I don't attend this church, and I don't agree with your misrepresentation of Socialism."

"Er—ah—ah," then turning to some one else: "Oh, how-do-you-do?" and his dissimulation went on.

P. C.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS.

Socialist Labor Federation In Convention in Boston—Secretary Reports Increase in Membership.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The national convention of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation convened January 1 in Ideal Hall, 566 Tremont street, this city. Swangren, of Boston, was elected temporary secretary.

Permanent organization was effected with delegates from the following cities:—Boston, Cambridge, Brooklyn, New York City, Lynn, Worcester, Quincy, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Brooklyn, Chicago, Providence, New Britain.

N. Malmberg, representing the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., and F. Houtenbrink representing the Massachusetts S. E. C., S. L. P., were seated as fraternal delegates.

The National Secretary of the Federation, J. Rudquist, read his report which showed that the branches had increased in number from fourteen to twenty-four during the last two years, and the membership had increased from 300 to 700. As to the official organ, The Arbetearen, the secretary reported that it had a hard struggle during the year, being compelled to reduce the size of the paper from twelve to eight pages.

The following preamble which aims at clarifying the purpose of the Federation was adopted:

We Socialists know of only two nations, the Capitalist Class and the Proletariat. Between these two an inevitable and continuous war exists.

As in warfare every part of a country's army has to arrange its movements and tactics according to the territorial conditions of the place where they operate, and according to the position of the enemy, so must also every country's proletariat in the war against the capitalist class form its movements and tactics according to existing economic conditions and the country's political constitution, and to the position a country's capitalist class in general possesses.

We immigrants belong the moment we put our foot on American ground to the American division of the International Proletariat, and it is our duty to take active part in the existing war against the foe that here immediately confronts us, that is, against the American division of the International Capitalist Class.

This war can be carried on only by the country's economic and political labor organizations; that is, Socialist organizations.

Our Federation is not suited to carry on such a war, it being neither an economic nor a political organization as that term is generally understood. Our Federation is solely an organization for agitation purposes. As such it has a problem to fulfil for the Socialist movement in this country as long as Scandinavian workingmen in large numbers continue to come here.

We intend to explain to those through our native language the existing conditions in this country. And through our Federation we further intend to give to those comrades who come here from the Old World, having Socialist sentiments and enthusiasm for our cause, a chance to be at once active in the Socialist agitation here.

In the execution of this, our problem, we intend to do all in our power to spread among our comrades information regarding their situation as wage slaves, and to loyally support the political and economic organizations in this country based on the principles of International Socialism which are appropriate to the conditions of this country.

A change was made in paragraph I. of the Federation's constitution. The paragraph now reads as follows:

The object of the Federation is to unite all political clubs in which any of the Scandinavian languages are spoken, and which acknowledge the Socialist Labor Party as the only political party of the working class, and hold that the working class must organize itself along industrial lines on the basis of the class struggle to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The seat of the National Executive Committee of the Federation will be at New York beginning April 1.

Steps were taken to raise a \$2,000 fund so as to again enlarge the size of "Arbetearen," the official journal to twelve pages.

The convention adjourned its work on January 2.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

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S. P. MAN CRITICIZES HIS PARTY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MEMBER POINTS OUT FATAL WEAKNESS OF HIS ORGANIZATION.

[From Article In "Wage Slave," S. P., Jan. 1, 1933.]

I have just read the articles in current issue of the Wage-Slave in answer to the query "Would They Submit?" written by the comrades from Detroit and Florida, and this, too, with no small degree of interest.

I must confess that comrade Richardson's remarks seem to me a little on the pessimistic order, though, in spots, offering food for reflection.

For instance, he says "The A. F. of L. is impotent; the I. W. W. a failure, the S. L. P. is in the last stages of consumption and the S. P. is nothing but a big bag of wind."

Is the I. W. W. a failure? Why? Since when? Can such a statement be made truthfully?

With the last statement referring to the Socialist Party I am almost inclined to co-incide. Before election it was "a million votes" or "we had over 400,000 in 1904." Now those votes in 1904 weren't Socialist votes at all! Just plain Democrat votes, that's all. What a difference just a few hours make!

After bawling the movement in Massachusetts (no doubt with some reason) and what the employers are going to do with the ring leaders in other localities when we get to the "obnoxious" point, he seems to take the air line route for a solution to these problems by saying "the solution is not in destroying our present organization, but adding to it new features."

Comrades, take a fool's advice.

If you want an organization, a real, live, moving organization on the political field; if you want to see the co-operative commonwealth "in our day" or if you want to see something in the shape of "a bag of wind," "a failure," or if you are particularly anxious to make what we now have—a wisecracker-reform and conservative "well-pay-for-them" organization, or if we all want a pedro party club or a "ladies aid society" then let's tack on a "\$100 death benefit" to our party organization. Why? You'll have every kind of a "sympathizer" with an "incentive" to come into it and stay in. Is this what we want? We've got muddle-heads enough now dictating our policy in the organization without giving any of those on the outside any "incentive" to come in. Let's take what we've got and never mind breaking our necks getting in the stragglers. Take those we have, educate them (the writer needs considerable, to know who we are, who "this fellow Marx" is, etc.

I do not wish to be understood as condemning workingclass fraternity. I am a firm believer in the worker being his own protector against capitalism. But—keep the organization separate. If fraternity it must be—we couldn't do better than join such a fraternal organization as the Modern Sons of Marx, which I understand prepares its members for the oncoming revolution through very instructive and educational tactics, and I should be surprised if some of its members don't come to the front with the question, now that the matter is up for discussion.

But, however, this is hardly to the question. The question, as I see it, is "will the capitalist class submit on a Socialist political victory?" If the party "keeps in the middle of the road" and demands the surrender of the capitalist class through political channels only, they will find themselves face to face with a problem beyond their scope. Why? Because all they could do would

be to "demand" it, and that don't hurt. The question of using at that time the forces at hand to compel them legally to submit, such as the army, navy and the judiciary, are merely conjectural. There is no certainty about either. We will have to back up our demand with something stronger than these.

We, the working class, must organize industrially and by so doing we form the structure of the new society within the shell of the old, notwithstanding comrade Richardson's remarks to the contrary that it is a failure. We may yet wake up some day and look into this question deeply and with consideration. When? When we cease to be idol worshippers, utopians and band-wagon-hangers-on, and do our own thinking, instead of letting our "eminently respectable" leaders do it for us.

The only reason this question is not more discussed than it is in our party press and party circles is because our preachers, lawyers, doctors, editors, politicians and presidents of gold mining companies don't consider it "policy."

We might offend that magnificent body of voters the A. F. of L. and scare them most awfully, so we couldn't ever get them to notice us again. And besides they can feel the wrongs inflicted on the working class by this system as the workers themselves only can. When these leaders are forced to admit the superiority of industrial organization of the working class over the trade union form—as a good many do and still adhere to the old worn out, tattered and torn, thread-bare aggregation, supporting it morally, financially and in every other way possible and still remaining in the harness of supposedly revolutionary activity, the Socialist Party, and the reins well in hand, it speaks for itself that we are hypnotized.

No; this won't bother the capitalist class much, at our present rate.

Organize according to industries. From the bottom of each to the top, into solid, impregnable, revolutionary organizations of production. Organizations for the production of the needs of life. Organizations that recognize the value of concentration of effort to carry on life's labors effectively and with a minimum of human effort.

Organizations that don't follow political will-o'-the-wisps whose object is to retard progress and send us back to the primitive days of production.

Organizations that are built on the solid rock of cold facts as well as the class struggle, with the motto "Abolition of the Wage System" instead of "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work" and "Reward your friends—punish your enemies."

Organization of the kind the very thought of which makes the capitalist class stop long enough to try and kill (with the aid of not a few so-called Socialists) in its infancy, because its a real menace to the acquisition of dividends. This alone is suggestive enough of what they will do on the eve of a Socialist political victory at the polls.

In conclusion I would say "Yes, they will submit" when we come out of the spasm or trance we have been lulled into, and demonstrate that we are the people and must not only be respected but heeded.

But as long as we keep busy chasing pretty butterflies, and don't bother them they will be content to let us slumber on.

E. W. Grogel.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

RETROSPECTION.

By O. Alanson Dodge, San Jose, Cal.
So far the race has come!
Ten thousand years have gone,
And still midst groans and bitter tears,
The Juggernaut rolls on.

The cave man issues forth—
His hut is Freedom's home,
No landlord there may seek his spoil,
No mortgage makes him groan;

Not an alarm clock, but the lark
Bespeaks the break of day,
No whistle blows for him to toil,
No time clerk decks his pay;

The woods and lakes supply his food,
The wolf skin makes his bed
By mother nature he is clothed
And housed and warmed and fed;

Each plant reveals its life to him,
Each turn enchantment gives—
A creature stamped with God's own
mark,
Freedom is his! He lives!

Now comes the workingman—
Nay! Nay! A factory "hand."
With toil-bent back and calloused palms,
Bereft of home and land;

Employed till one who works for less
Displace him to do more:
A human merchandise, a pawn,
A bee to honey store,

A slave to pile a pyramid
Of good things for his lord,
And vegetate in poverty
Himself, in hovel ward.

The kin-beasts of his wretchedness
His festered hell who share,
(A family! Hyocriat!
Good turned to curse is there!)

The sons degraded, stunted, thin,
By ignorance depraved;
The mother time-worn, haggard, wan,
By poverty enslaved:

The daughter of his love, for bread,
A child of the abyss:
Great God! And have the ages past
Been spent; and but for this?

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THE OUT OF WORK

Picked Up By Cold Wave and Hurled on Bread Lines.

As was to be expected, the cold wave which reached New York last week picked up the tens and twenties of unemployed men who previously had made shift to get along somehow, and hurled them upon the bread lines and charity organizations for a bite to eat and place to shelter their heads at night.

The Bowery Mission bread line was from 1,500 to 2,000 and will remain at that figure until Easter. Every night now for weeks many men have been turned away because the basket was empty and the directors of the mission decided they must take measures to meet the necessity.

They don't say matters are worse than they were this time last year, but the John G. Hallimond, the Superintendent, says they are just as bad, and that there is a steady flow of men out of work converging to New York from all over the State.

Skilled mechanics stand waiting for hours in the cold for a cup coffee and hunk of bread, besides educated men who can talk in several languages.

The men looked to be an average gathering of workmen, the chief thing noticeable about them being that the clothes of many showed that they were more used to clerical than manual toil.

Hallimond thought of calling upon them to tell their experiences in the search of work and at various charitable institutions. A sailor got up first.

"I tramped from Detroit to Pittsburg and from Pittsburg to Philadelphia," he said. "Then I came here. I haven't earned a cent and couldn't even find a place to leave my clothes. I had to put them in a saloon."

"I've been in the Salvation Army's Industrial Home in Jersey City to-day," said the next man. "I worked for four hours chopping wood and got my dinner. I didn't get away till 3:30 o'clock."

"You got your dinner," said Hallimond. "They call it a dinner. It was peasoup and a cracker." A burst of laughter interrupted, then he went on. "I said, 'You're a charitable institution, I suppose,' and they says, 'yes, we are.' 'You're charitable all right,' I said to them."

Complaints of the severity of the tasks in the woodyards were numerous, and the point raised was not that the work was too hard, but that it took so much time that a man had no chance of seeking a job the same day. Hallimond brought out that the man who had just spoken was handicapped by the loss of a hand, but immediately another man arose and said:

"I haven't lost a hand, but I've worked steady for fifteen years on the Pennsylvania. I went to the woodyard at West Twenty-sixth street and worked every moment of time, and the job took me from 10 till 5:30. My saw wouldn't cut butter. I was the sickest man in New York when I got through. I tell you right now I won't go back there if I drop in the street."

"What did you get?" asked the chairman.

"Thirty-five cents, and I didn't get money at that."

Laughter, bitter with experience, went up, and the speaker was cheered as he told how he had to walk from the west side over to the Olive Tree Inn at Second avenue and Twenty-third street to exchange his ticket for two meals and a bed.

"How old are you?" asked Hallimond. "Forty-four; time I was dead. Those two meals wouldn't have fed a cat."

"How many agree with this man's testimony?" asked the chair.
A forest of hands shot up. It was clear that work-tests are not popular, and when some one spoke of the kind treatment accorded to applicants to the New York Home for the Intemperate the speaker was interrupted with "It's a lie."

The clerk of the labor bureau of the Bowery Mission also bore witness to the fact that it is not the actual hard work of the 'labor tests' to which the men object. It is the inordinate time the tests take.

"My experience is," he said, "that good mechanics can't get a job now. They come to me with tears in their eyes and offer me a bribe to pick them out first for a dishwashing job at \$1 a day."

What a dishwashing job means was told by an ironworker, who has made his \$6 and \$7 a day.

"I reckon its no job for an indolent man. You stand over a steaming copper for twelve hours a day, scalding yourself if you aren't careful. Then about 2 or 3 in the morning you start in to polish up the brass kettles before

they're cool. Then you split the kindling wood for next day and carry coal up from the cellar. You earn your dollar, don't you forget it."

But even dishwashing is not to be had for the asking. One man told of applying for a job at 4 o'clock in the morning and finding that there a dozen others ahead of him. A painter saw an advertisement for a man to paint ironwork, and fifty craft union members were gathered on the sidewalk when he reached the address.

"Why," he said, "on the Mlackwell's Island Bridge on city work which should pay the full union rate of \$3.50 a day there are men with their cards in their pockets taking \$2 and glad to get it. You'll get any number of union members now for \$1.50."

Then arose another speaker, grizzled about the temples. He told of his adventures in pursuit of a job.

"I went over to Brooklyn," he said, "where I heard a man wanted some one to look after his horse. 'You're too old,' he told me."

Supt. Hallimond raised the question of the State Labor Bureau. Most of the men said they had never heard of it. Those who had declared that it demanded references and threatened arrest if they were not forthcoming.

Some frank opinions were given of the municipal lodging houses as seen from the inside.

"The hands just treat 'em like dogs," said one.

"He's right," came from a multitude of voices.

The Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society didn't seem popular either.

"I went there the other day, said one, "and they wanted to send me to the workhouse."

"That's the only place they can send you to," jeered another amid general approval.

J. T. Hunt, Hallimond's secretary, told how he had sat in the room of applicants for work for nearly three hours and no one had paid any attention to him whatever, until he had been recognized as a mission worker.

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Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

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Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

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SLAVES TO "SOCIETY"

THE CAPITALIST CLASS CONSTITUTE SOCIETY TO-DAY AND DRIVE OTHERS BEFORE THEM.

[Suggested by reading Mrs. Gilman's "Have You Paid Your Board?"]

By Mrs. O. JOHNSON, Fruitvale, Cal.

In these days of a complicated industrial system there is a question which we workingmen and women should ask of the great financiers and the idle men and women parasites of society, a question of far more importance to us than if they had paid their "board bill" to society. That question is: Have they paid us our board, or, in other words, the value of our labor, and if not, why not?

No individual to-day deals directly with society. His duty to it cannot be measured in pounds. By society to-day we must understand the society of a class. Dealing in board bills with society presupposes a primitive status of communism, or in a larger and broader sense, a Socialist Republic. In primitive times the society or the community was a tangible thing. The house, goods and chattels were held in common. Each one owed it to the community to bring his share to the common store, and the share was easily estimated in kind. The wants were simple, and the material to satisfy them was at hand. The lazy one was not long tolerated. He was given a chance to apply his vigor or get out of the community. In a future Socialist Republic, where the means of production will be held in common, he only that produces values for society will be entitled to receive from it the voucher that entitles him in turn to consume values.

Since the days of primitive society, however, the wants and desires of humanity have become complicated and are not always confined to the necessities of life.

Values may be necessities of life, of health, of pleasure, of art, of education. They may even be luxuries, so that they fulfill an actual human want. The point of importance is that nothing from the smallest to the largest can be withdrawn from society unless an equivalent in human labor has first been rendered. Then, indeed, will man pay his board bill or starve, and pay for his pleasure and luxury or go without them.

But in the present capitalist regime, or in all class society for that matter, it is nonsensical to talk about our "board bills" to society. Talk to a capitalist about his first duties to society and he will tell you: "Society be damned!" His duties to himself and his corporation are first principles with him. And flinging sentimentalism aside, he is right.

True duties as well as true rights are reciprocal, and upon the question of board, at least, modern society owes no debt to the individual. The most industriously inclined individual is complacently allowed to starve to death in the midst of plenty. Society has no time to spend on such matters. Between it and its individual members stands the class that owns the land and the means of production.

My lady may write a story for a magazine and be well paid for it. She may consider her duty to society fulfilled and society lets it go at that. But how about my lady's gardener? She pays him \$15 per, not to serve society but to serve herself. He produces vegetables as fruit for my lady's table, and flowers to decorate her room. He keeps the lawn like a carpet and attends to the trees so that they throw proper shadows. He attends entirely to her necessities and pleasure. Whether or not he returns proper value to his mistress is no business of society. It is my lady's own lack of entirely. If he does not, she always is cheated. If my lady does not pay him "worth his hire" or can find no one to give greater satisfaction for the same money, or the same satisfaction for less money, she is at perfect liberty to discharge her first employee. Society takes that transaction very coolly. He may starve to death for want of a job and society does not institute any lengthy "investigation." The most society will do for him is run him in for vagrancy to keep him from annoying my lady's servants at the back door for a "hand-out," or from breaking in to her silver chest at night.

Take the big financier. He is "wrecking railroads." But wrecking railroads is a non-productive business. He must do something else for his "board," or rather hire some one else to do it for him. We find that wrecking railroads is only incidental to his real business. He is building railroads, too, i. e., he hires others to build them for him. He is running railroads, too; i. e., he hires them to run them for him. That is the manner in which his values are produced. But society has nothing to do with that. It enjoys "liberty of action." He may indeed call upon society (if we may use that term for the government) to help

him in the wrecking process with special legislation and court decisions. He may use the government to break a strike if his workmen become rebellious. The capitalist and his kind are the "pillars of society" and insist on proclaiming themselves such.

The capitalist alone deals with his workmen. He pays them collectively so much in wages. Collectively they produce so much wealth. Whatever wealth they produce is HIS. He is the lord; he is society as far as the workmen are concerned.

Then take the fine lady. As far as production is concerned she is counted entirely out, of course. She lives in idleness and debauchery. But idleness and debauchery do not give her that with which to furnish her board bill. She is the owner of industrial plants, directly or indirectly, and in being such she is a "society" to those dependent upon her. Presidents, kings and popes bow to her; priests and cardinals bless her; flunkies wait upon her, and tradespeople grovel before her in the dust. Capitalist society is well paid by her. She produces "economic goods" by proxy through thousands of workmen—managers, superintendents, clerks and "mere" laborers. Collectively they work for her; collectively they are paid—by her managers—collectively they produce, over and above their collective wages, that which she squanders. "Society" admires her and considers that she has more than settled her bill. She is even considered a benefactress because she is a liberal squanderer.

The right of a free press indisputably carries with it the right to write nonsense. But working men and women cannot afford to let economic nonsense cloud the issue with capitalist society. As to actually paying one's board in an equivalent in labor, this is to-day a very easy matter. With the modern facilities of production, not only the necessities of life, but enough for health, pleasure, education, comfort, and luxury can be produced with very few hours of toil. No sane and healthy human being need balk at that task. But between the facilities of production and the producers stand the capitalist class. This class once had a mission to fulfill. Its duty was connected with wrecking railroads and small concerns in general; in short, to wipe out the middle class, and to organize the industrial workshop with thousands upon thousands of workmen producing collectively by co-operative labor. In performing its historic function, the capitalist class as whole paid its board bill. That duty being fulfilled, the class became thereafter wholly and totally parasitic, and parasites have neither rights nor duties. Of course, this is said, not from a capitalist point of view, but from a human point of view. It would be folly to expect parasites to settle their board bill with the victims upon whom they prey. The working class is the victim in this instance and it must stamp the vermin out.

The working class has now its historic mission to perform, not as concerns any board bill, for upon that point it has surely settled all scores. It has produced an enormous amount of wealth that society is the lawful and historic heir to. The workers' duty is to recognize that they alone are the wealth producers; that in capitalist society there is neither right nor justice to be obtained; that only wealth producers have a right in society, that therefore the workers de facto should be society. It is the duty of the working class, therefore, to actually constitute itself society and make the presumptions parasites get off the earth or become useful servants of society.

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THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Oh! ye soap-suds blowers,
Pause and look around!

—Mackay.

To jail, or not to jail, that is the question that is bothering the capitalists just now. Our palladiums have been getting a good many kicks of late. Maybe they can stand one kick more.

The "Tobacco Worker" for December credits to "Exchange" the following squib: "Labor Unions are no new invention. Accurate records of their existence in Roman times have been dug up in Pompeii."

It must have been from this lava archive that the following came: "Don't weaken your organization by radical unionism. Look out for the agitators. Beware of him who thinks that a good union man must be the enemy of the boss. Honest employers and honest workmen could easily agree but for these meddlesome agitators," etc., etc., to the extent of a newspaper column and a half.

But hold, while this does sound archaic enough, still it has a modern ring. To be sure it is modern—modern-archaic. It is from the pen of Fred M. Youngs, and appears in the "American Pressman."

The writer of that article, and the paper that prints it, must be to the capitalists' darlings after their own hearts. "It is to the interest of every union man and to the success of the employer that harmonious relations exist between them." So says Youngs.

The old "brotherly relationship" again between the capitalist class and the working class. The fact concealed that the capitalist is a sponge on the worker, and the relations between the two are those of hostile classes. The worker is told that his welfare depends upon the welfare of the idler.

Surely such gentry deserve a big subvention from the employing class. Think of the trouble they have with the "younger and inexperienced members" and in keeping down the "agitators" who "place organized labor in bad odor with the public." Surely such devoted servants of capitalism deserve more than a bone.

A coroner's jury has declared that the owners of the Marianna mine are not to blame for the disaster that killed outright 154 men. One day we hear a lot of the responsibilities of the capitalists, the next day along comes a court decision, or a jury verdict, certifying that the capitalists have no responsibilities at all.

The capitalists must surely be beginning to think that they are to have all fun and no trouble—they are free from work and free from responsibility.

But they are not all free from the fear that it is too good to last. Some of them have heard of a determined band called the S. L. P., which can be neither "tamed nor cowed," and whose cry "surrender of capitalism" plagues their dreams.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead." We know that we are right, and that fact in itself is a tower of strength to us of the S. L. P. We feel the solid ground under our feet.

What though we are a minority? The great events of the world were all accomplished by minorities. Minorities that acted timely, were thoroughly posted, and determined.

THE "FREE PRESS"

Editors Themselves Confess It Is a Creature of Capital, and Must Say What Capital Orders It to.

William Marion Reedy, the editor of the St. Louis "Mirror," in an address delivered before the Missouri Press Association and printed in pamphlet form, declares flatly that there is no such thing as a "free press" in America:

"The prizes of journalism are not for those who can think soundly or write well. The man who writes has no chance to reach the real topmost power in journalism. He can only become an employee of some rich concern, writing not what he believes, but what his employers order him to think. What editor to-day controls his paper? I can think of but one—dear old Henry Watterson, a relic from the golden age. Where is there an editor to-day like Dana, Greeley, Halstead, McCullagh, Hyde, Joseph Medill, Raymond—a man who makes his paper's policy the expression of himself alone? . . . The owners of newspapers are business men. They want dividends. They want the business the commercial ideal, upheld, at all hazards. They must get the money from the men who have it, they must cater to please the men who run the community, and such men are out for their own pockets first, last and all the time. All the rest is 'leather and prunella.' The great intellectual personality no longer dominates the great paper. The supreme headship of a great newspaper is not the man who may be turned out in a school of journalism, but a money maker. The journalist proper can never be more than a hired man on a great paper. So a school of journalism does not promise the sort of success that means the exercise of the real power of journalism."

Everything in this country has been regulated, more or less, except the daily press. The daily press has participated, more or less, in the regulation, but there are reasons for believing that one of the greatest evils in the United States is this same daily press itself.

In support of this contention, Reedy cites the cases of the New York Sun and Evening Post:

"The two best written papers in the United States, in the opinion of journalists generally, are in the city of New York, and both of them are hopelessly committed to plutocracy. I refer to the Sun and to the Evening Post. Of these papers it was once said by a wit, that 'the citizens of New York, finding vice so attractive in the Sun in the morning, and virtue made so repellant in the Evening Post in the evening, there was nothing to do but to take to one of Beadle's dime novels.' Unfortunately, the literary merit of both papers is such that they are in demand in the editorial sanctums of every other daily paper in the country, and there is very little written in comment upon any serious, vital general topic, for any of the great dailies outside of New York, that is not based upon the opinion of one or the other of these New York dailies on that subject. The papers in the 'provinces' may occasionally traverse the opinion expressed in the Sun or the Evening Post, but always the influence of the underlying thought in the editorial betrays the color of its origin in one or other of the two papers I have mentioned. Each of them is an organ of special interests, with some academic exceptions. Their inspiration is found in Wall Street, and their attitude is always one of antagonism to any of the proposals for changes in the social or economic system of the country, that emanate from any quarter not approved either in the office of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller. Once in a while they make some concessions to the cry of reform when some particularly glaring case of plutocratic or corporative crime is brought to notice, but in the main they stand for the situation as it is, and for the perpetuation in power of the franchise corporations that make up the great aggregation of wealth that dominates the cities and States, and eventually the whole country."

These cases, Mr. Reedy argues, are typical, and conditions everywhere are much the same. "The independence of the press," he avers, "is a joke." He adds: "In every city the papers may appear to fight one another upon the surface, but in every case they have a business combination to shut out the new comer. The established daily papers in any city are as much a trust as the steel trust or the Standard Oil—while the Associated Press is another national trust—and it is exceptionally rare that anyone can break in upon the combination and fight it; and if one does, it must be solely through the possession of financial support, great enough to fight to a finish the established newspaper wealth

of the community, controlling and owning carriers, newsboys and newsdealers absolutely. Of course, when a new paper so backed succeeds in establishing itself, it is not to be expected that the paper will take up the cause of the people against the interest of the men of great wealth, who have put their money into the new journalistic enterprise. The newspapers of any city will always be found a unit when there comes up any matter in which the public service interests of the advertisers are a unit."

An anonymous "New York Editor," who writes in The Atlantic Monthly, takes much the same position. He says: "A newspaper is a business enterprise. In view of the cost of paper and the size of each issue, tending to grow larger, every copy is printed at a loss. A one-cent newspaper costs six mills for paper alone. In other words, the newspaper cannot live without its advertisers."

"If a newspaper has such a circulation that complete publicity can be secured only by advertising in its columns, whatever its editorial policy may be, the question is solved. Nevertheless, within the past three years the department stores have combined to modify the policy of at least three New York daily newspapers. One of the most extreme and professedly independent of these newspapers, always taking the noisiest and most popular line, with the utmost expressed deference to labor unions withdrew its attack upon the traction companies during the time of the Subway strike, on the threatened loss of its department store advertising. It has never dared to criticize such a store for dismissing employees who attempted to form a union. In other words, this paper is not independent, and in the last analysis is governed by its advertisers."

WOMEN—AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

"When you're scrippin' along on eighteen per' and the girl next to you in the dressin' room comes down to the show every night in a benzine buggy, all done up in ermine fur and wearin' diamonds as big as oysters, gee! it ain't religion so much as a firm grip on home and mother that keeps you handin' out the icy mit to the man behind the bank roll."—From "The Chorus Lady."

When descent was changed from the female to the male, it operated injuriously upon the position and rights of the wife and mother. Her children were transferred from her own gens to that of her husband, and she forfeited her agnatic right by her marriage, without obtaining an equivalent. Before the change, the members of her own gens, in all probability, predominated in the household, which gave full force to the maternal bond and made the woman rather than the man the centre of the family. After the change she stood alone in the household of her husband, isolated from her gentile kindred. It must have weakened the influences of the maternal bond and have operated powerfully to lower her position and arrest her progress in the social scale.—Lewis H. Morgan.

On the cars was a he-looking female, with a green cotton umbrella in one hand and a handful of Reform tracks in the other. She sed every woman should have a Spear. Them as didn't demand their Spears, didn't know what was good for them. "What is my Spear?" she asked, addressin the people in the cars. "Is it to stay at home and darn stockings and be the ser-lave of a domineerin man? Or is it my Spear to vote & speak & show myself the eal of man? Is there a sister in these keers that has her proper Spear?" Sayin which the eccentric female whirled her umbrella round several times, and finally jabbed me in the weelkit with it.—Artemus Ward.

Wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity.—Bacon.

Love with men's what woman choose to make him, Seraph strong to soar, or fawn-eyed elf.—Lowell.

MARX on MALLOCK

or
Facts vs. Fiction

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns these essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class-conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1909.

There is no harder lot in all human
fate than when the powerful of the
earth are not at the same time the first
men. There everything becomes false,
and warped, and monstrous.

—NIETZSCHE.

A WORD FOR ROOSEVELT.

Congress, like the ass in the fable,
is kicking the dead—or dying lion.
That, in short, is the spectacle pre-
sented by the present attitude of the
Capitol towards the White House.

That every charge that is being pro-
ffered against Theodore Roosevelt in
Congress is true, none will deny. That
Roosevelt is a lawless personality, the
very breath of whose nostrils has been
an infection to the land is true. That the
man has no regard for the difference
between truth and falsehood none can
gainsay. That, as was said yesterday
of him, he does not labor "under the
honorable disabilities of a gentleman"
is a masterpiece of pen-photography.
For all this, it does not lie with Con-
gress to throw either the first, or the
last stone.

Roosevelt's latest doings that have
aroused the righteous indignation of
Congress are as nothing to those in the
past.

As a Police Commissioner in this city
Roosevelt proposed a spiked police-
club, and he had to be mandamused
to place the "Ship Democracy" in the
column to which it was entitled by
law. High-handedly Roosevelt had or-
dered that ticket elsewhere. His con-
duct in the Cuban war was a piece of
craven rowdism, well characterized by
Col. Bacon. Then followed his career
as Governor, one of his acts being the
signing of the law, needed by Harri-
man, to place railroad bonds on the list
of savings bank securities. Despite
the traits of character denoted by such
acts, Roosevelt was nominated to the
Vice-Presidency, and subsequently to
the Presidency itself. During his vir-
tually seven years' term misdeed fol-
lowed misdeed. The Spooner law was
deliberately violated by the Executive.
As a consequence came the ignomini-
ous act of dismembering Colombia un-
der the guise of protecting her terri-
tory. The Panama Canal scandal fol-
lowed. Appointments were made dur-
ing an "infinitesimal recess." Citizens
of the land, about to stand trial for
their lives, were called "undesirable."
In the vestibule of the White House,
women were brutally handled by his
janissaries, who took their cue from
their master. His pets, like Bishop,
were illegally placed in lucrative berths.
A murderer and ex-Rough Rider was
appointed to a Federal office in the
West—and so forth and so on, and all
the while the press boomed Teddy's
unhallowed swag as "scintillations
of genius—and Congress looked on and
listened admiringly.

Why this sudden change?

Us seems Congress protests its honor
too much just now.

Why so?

The body, that, by its silence con-
doned the long sequence of illegalities
and affronts done to the country; the
body that never brought up impeach-
ment proceedings against the Disgrace
in the White House, and from whose
midst more than one man is now doing
penal service—surely that body should
be the last now to raise its voice.

Why, then, is Congress suddenly so
alert to the "country's honor"? Simply
because the Brute in the White House
is about to die. His term will expire
within two months. There are no more
favors to come from that quarter.

Roosevelt needs no condemnation. He
stands condemned at the bar of the
Nation's conscience. The attempted
condemnation by Congress only con-
demns Congress itself—as the ass that
would play Sir Valor.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE SUEZ CANAL JUNKET.

Who was it "paid" the \$130,000 that
it cost to toll our homing squadron
through the Suez Canal?

It hardly could have been "paid" by
the proletariat: they did not have the
sum in their pockets. It surely was
not paid by the capitalist class out of
their own product: they produce nothing.

Who, then, paid it? Where did it
come from? What does it all mean?

Where did the \$130,000 come from?
—It came out of the hide of the work-
ing class. It is the money equivalent
of the marrow and bone of the wage
slave class of the land, crystallized
in the goods that the amount will
fetch.

Who paid the \$130,000?—The amount
was paid by the capitalist class. It
was paid by their political mace-bear-
ers out of that portion of the wealth,
which, though produced by Labor, and
Labor only, never entered the pockets
of Labor. It was paid out of that
portion of Labor's product that is
plundered from Labor in the shop itself
by the lego-economic contrivance
known as "wage slavery."

What does it all mean?—It does look
odd, at first blush, that a capitalist
class, which periodically yells against
taxes, and demands their reduction,
should indulge in such excesses as in-
volve a \$130,000 expenditure that must
be taxed out of their plunder. Odd as
the sight may seem, the oddness is in
seeming only.

Taxes are but a manifestation of
capitalist debauchery. Plunderers are
both misers and squanderers. The
same Bradley-Martin, who will cheese-
pare in one direction, will lavishly
spend in a luxurious hall. The iden-
tical Seeley, who will cut into the
quick to save one day, will squander
thousands in a supper of debauchery.
Ditto, ditto, in the instance of the
globe-circumnavigating junket of "our"
navy, which has reached the Suez
Canal stage, and been there made to
pay through the nose.

Seeley suppers, Bradley-Martin balls,
Wanamakers Paris dinners, etc., etc.,
these are all birds of a feather with
Suez Canal prodigalities.

Labor "pays the piper"—in the sense
that it all comes out of Labor's hide—
and there is supposed to be more com-
ing for ever and for aye.

THE GAS DECISION.

Accepting the not unlikely theory that
the Consolidated Gas Company will "bow
to the decision of the Supreme Court,"
and return to the consumers the
\$9,443,350 that it has overcharged them
since June, 1906, the conclusion is just-
ified that the Gas Trust has "a kick com-
ing," and that it justly feels it has been
made a scapegoat for the other Trusts
to cut their capers with increased se-
curity.

The decision of the Supreme Court es-
tablishes two principles, both of which
will receive the long, loud and prolong
applause of Trusthood—

The first principle is that 6 per cent.
profit on "its capitalization" is a "reason-
able return" for a corporation;

The second principle is that the rate
proposed must be with reference to the
value of the property at the time when
the rate takes effect.

In other words—a decision, supposed to
hit Monopoly between the eyes, actually
furnishes it with legality.

When capitalists talk of "value" they
mean "price." To them price is value.
Now, then, price may soar up regardless
of value. One of the ways to accomplish
the trick is through monopoly. Monopoly
can reduce supply. A reduced supply, in
the face of an unchanged demand, sends
prices up, and send them up still higher
if the demand increases. Whether in the
matter of land, or actual capitalist op-
portunities, a capital of \$1,000,000 and
entitled, according to the Court, to 6 per
cent., entitled, therefore, to a profit of
\$60,000, may, by virtue of the identical
decision, be entitled to \$600,000 profit.

The trick is simple. Monopoly accom-
plishes it. The monopoly of land may
raise the price of the land, on which the
plant is located, from \$10,000 to
\$100,000; the monopoly of a franchise
may raise the other "implements of
production" even higher. An actual,
original investment, accordingly, of
\$1,000,000, may, through monopolistic
maneuvers, be raised to the price of
\$60,000,000, and then be legally entitled to
\$600,000 profits—entitled thereby to the
sueor of the cavalry, the artillery and
the infantry of the land in the protection
of its "lawful rights."

What Trust can find fault with this?
Not even the Gas Trust. Even the Gas
Trust may henceforth proceed upon its
robber baron career with increased swing.
The moment that, not actual invest-
ments but prices become the lawful basis
from which to compute a "reasonable
return," the robber barons' old or-
flamme, "We charge all that the trade
will bear!" acquires actual sanctity—
the sanctity of "Law."

The kick that the Gas Trust has com-
ing is that it, and no other Trust, was

chosen to sugarcoat the pill for the peo-
ple's throat by disgorging a round
\$2,000,000 of loot.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

If Kansas lay in New Zealand, the
conclusion would be justified that the
State Bank Commissioner's report,
showing "\$145 on deposit in Kansas
banks for every individual," was a sort
of boom to attract immigration. As
Kansas happens to be located in the
United States, the conclusion is that
the State Bank Commissioner is a sort
of "puller-in" for the realm of Cap-
italism.

The total deposits reported by the
State Bank Commissioner are \$160,-
000,000. This amount the Commis-
sioner divides by the number of the in-
habitants of the State, and, presto, he
makes out each the happy holder of
\$145.

The Kansas Commissioner's theory
has often been exposed in these col-
umns with figures that will bear repe-
tition.

Depew, as a Director of the New
York Central, receives \$50,000 a year
as his "wages," as he insists upon
calling his swag. A laborer along the
Central road receives \$1.25 a day, or
\$7.50 a week, or \$225.00 a year. Ac-
cording to the Kansas Commissioner's
system of ascertaining the average, or
per capita earning on the New York
Central, he would argue that, seeing
that \$50,225 is the total earnings of
wage earner Depew and wage earner
Guiseppi Barbatto, each of them earns
\$25,112.50 a year!

If in a room, where there are 100
men, one of them has in his pockets
\$199.01, and the other 99 men have a
cent each in their pockets, the Kansas
Commissioner would argue that, see-
ing that \$200 is the total amount of
cash in that room, therefore there are
\$2 in that room for every man.

The dodge is stale; it is a three card
monte game that has lost its con-
juring powers. The overwhelming num-
ber of persons in Kansas who have not
their per capita, are not reimbursed
by the dodge. It is moreover a dan-
gerous dodge. It betrays the minimum
that each person is entitled to, and it
allows vistas of the much larger per
capita that would be enjoyed were
Capitalism abolished, and thereby the
system were done away with, the law
of whose existence is to keep produc-
tion down in order that prices may be
jacked up.

If "averages," or "per capita," could
fill up pockets and deplete them, then
there would be neither pauper wage
slave nor gorged multimillionaire to
plague the souls of the statistician
manufacturers of prosperity.

KICKING AGAINST PRICKS.

The correctness of each of the shots,
in the volley of shots fired by Senator
Culberson of Texas on the 7th of this
month against Roosevelt, is the exact
measure of the size of the pricks that the
Culbersons are kicking against.

Correct is the charge that the Presi-
dent's permitting the Steel Corporation
to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron
Co. is "one more lawless act of the
President, who is sworn to uphold the
laws and punish those who violate
them."

Also correct is the charge that this
latest act of Roosevelt's is but an ex-
emplification of "his main dogma that he
is absolutely absolved from any legal
restraint whatever."

This is all true. But what does it
avail mentioning correctly the symp-
toms of pneumonia when the afflicted
patient is being persistently treated with
Blue Jay Corn Cure?

The Culbersons of this generation live
in an Age that has gone by, and they
have not the slightest inkling of the
nature of the Age they are now living in.

A social system at the stage of dis-
solution has but one of two chances
before it—either fall into the chaos of
Anarchy, or fall into the hands of a
Despot. Either choice resolves itself into
"Lawlessness."

The American Commonwealth has
taken the second choice.

For the last eight years, Lawlessness
has characterized the conduct of the
Federal Executive. Providentially the
Lawlessness is executed by a man so
exactly the opposite of McKinley in
character that the Lawlessness has not
been concealed.

The Culbersons are like men worship-
ing at the shrine of Jupiter, after the
Jovian niche has been filled with "some
other deity. The chords they touch are
unresponsive. Capitalism has cast its
democratic slough; it now figures in the
only skin that fits the economic season—
the Lawlessness of Despotism.

"Checks and balances" once were the
panacea for governmental usurpation.
"Checks and balances" will stand no
more. Political Government is running
its course. It is now beyond all "check"
and "balance." It will run straight to

the Dictatorship—or must be overthrown
by Industrial Government.

The Culbersons but kick against
pricks.

WHY WE CAN'T.

In a recent otherwise interesting lec-
ture, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of
Columbia, committed the blunder of
saying:

"Why should we not have a state of
affairs in which the economic situation
is socialistic control of big things, and
yet a broad field left for individuals to
prove, if they can, that they can produce
more economically as individuals than
the great public activities could pro-
duce?"

Why not? Because the plan is un-
thinkable; upon the premises.

Economical production implies mass
production; no one can to-day produce
economically individually. Economical
production implies division of labor; di-
vision of labor implies large numbers of
workers to be divided. Economical pro-
duction implies improved machinery; im-
proved machinery implies large forces to
handle and operate it. In short, as Prof.
Giddings elsewhere disclosed in his lec-
ture, by "individuals" he did not mean
"individuals" at all. What he meant
was "individual employers," men "per-
mitted to employ their fellow men."

Now, the only reason on earth an em-
ployer becomes an employer is to make
profits. These he makes by withholding
from the workmen whom he employs a
certain, usually the major part, of the
value produced by them.

Again, the sole object of establishing
Socialism is to ensure to the workers the
full value of what they produce. In the
Socialist republic not 18 per cent. or 75
or 95 per cent. of what a worker pro-
duces, but the whole 100 per cent. of the
social wealth he socially helps to create,
will be his inalienably.

This being the case, every worker re-
ceiving the 100 per cent. of the value of
his product, which among them will be
so foolish as to cease working for the
state, and go to work for a private em-
ployer whose only object in being an
employer is to give him less!

Prof. Giddings' "individuals" would be
left like potato-bugs without a potato-
plant in sight—with nobody to live on.

Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, hav-
ing turned Christian in order to wed a
Protestant Episcopal girl is rejected by
the Archbishop of Toronto, on the ground
that the conversion was insincere and
there was no evidence of Tom's conver-
sion to Christianity. It is strange no
such rejections were heard about the
time that Marguerita of Anglican Eng-
land turned Catholic to wed Spanish
Alphonso, or more recently when the
Duke of Chaulnes turned Protestant to
espouse the money bags of Theodora
Shonts.

Capt. Johannes Larson is receiving the
praises of the ship-owning world for
compelling his crew to run his steam-
ship, the Munin, over a hundred miles
with a raging fire in her hold and an ex-
plosion of her kerosene cargo imminent
every minute, after she had once touched
at land and the men could have dis-
embarked. "Hero" he is called now.
Under a sane system of society such con-
duct would earn the title of would be
murderer.

The more the decision of Judge Wright
is studied all the more clearly does it
prove that the worst foe of the judiciary
are the Wrights. If they are left alone
whatever dignity attaches to the ermine
will evaporate into a "wraith."

A loot, amounting to \$20,000 in
watches, diamond pins, brooches and
rings, besides \$5,000 in cash, having
been scooped in by burglars from the
jewelry store of Oscar C. Jackle with
such skill that the detectives are left
clueless and amazed, Police Commis-
sioned Bingham's "talented thief-
catchers" are reported to be "stirring
before a baffling problem." Is it be-
cause the problem out-baffles Bingham's
"talented thief-catchers" that they never
stir foot or hand when identical bur-
glaries are committed by bankers and
financiers who, almost every day, get
"skillfully" away with, not \$25,000,
but many times that much loot?

Y. M. C. A. PRODUCES BEST RESULTS FOR BOSSES.

Kannapolis, N. C., January 2.—J. W.
Cannon, president of the Cannon Manu-
facturing Co. and Patterson Co. erected
some time ago a building to be used by
the employees of the mill. When this
building was approaching completion,
Cannon instituted an investigation to
determine a plan upon which it could
be operated "in order to secure the best
results." A representative spent some
time visiting various points, gathering
information, with the result that the
management presented the building to
be operated as a Young Men's Christ-
ian Association.

At the dedication, W. E. Harris,
speaking for the management, express-
ed the desire that the building would
contribute to the "physical, intellectual
and spiritual welfare of the people of
the community."

It is recognized that the wages earned
by the employees do not enable them to
provide themselves with physical,
intellectual, and spiritual needs.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL

Rarely have sentimentalists portrayed
themselves more completely as the com-
bination of lampoonists and lamentation-
ists, than Marx and Engels described
down or up, is being done by howl-
ers against the decision of Trinity
Church Corporation to remove St. John's
Chapel from where it now stands, in
the slums of Varick street, to a more
polite region.

The Trinity "Church" Corporation is not,
and never was what its name is meant
to imply—a religious concern. It ever
was and continues to be a political gov-
ernment of property-holders in ambush.
When the American Revolutionists
were praying for George Washington the
Trinity "Church" Corporation was pray-
ing for George III., and furnished money
and men to harass the rear and
flanks of the patriot army. Owing to
the Trinity "Church" Corporation New
York City was the last spot evacuated
by the British. Such were the pre-revo-
lution antecedents of the owners of
St. John's Chapel.

The post-revolution record of the
Trinity "Church" Corporation was in
keeping with its previous record.

The bulk, at any rate the most valu-
able of the Trinity "Church" Corporation
lands are stolen property—just that.
Students of early New York history are
familiar with the Anneke Jans litiga-
tions. Anneke was simply crowded out
of territory belonging to her. She was
hounded and persecuted, and, unable,
through poverty, to keep up the theory
of equality before the law, had to let go.

The Trinity Church Corporation there-
upon became a land speculator, mak-
ing fortunes for her "trustees" collec-
tively, or bestowing fortunes upon some
of them individually, the Astors, for in-
stance. It was to these speculative ven-
tures of this "religious" institution that
St. John's Chapel owed its birth. In
order to draw population north of Wall
and surrounding streets, the chapel was
built. It was purely a real estate move,
with as much religion to account for
it as there is in a coyote. Hence the
site then chosen, Varick street.

The move succeeded. The value of
the land, from being worthless marshes,
rose apace—and so did the ground rent
that Trinity religiously pocketed—and
used. How?

The ground which Trinity leased be-
came soon a replica of London's White-
chapel. The houses were rookeries; the
worst dives, grog-shops, and disorderly
houses were the sources of fat reve-
nues. The sanitary laws of the State
were defied. Trinity's tenements be-
came proverbial for their unspeakable-
ness.

Nor is this all. Nine-tenths of the
Trinity Church Corporation's real es-
tate has long ago reverted to the State's
School Fund. Through the connivance
of State and Municipal officials Trinity
has escaped the penalty of its unlawfulness,
and the State's School Fund is to-
day deprived of property which at any
time it may seize, and which would
remove the excuse of lack of funds for
the raising of the requisite schools that
the city's increasing population de-
mands.

From start to now—such is the civic
record of the Trinity "Church" Corpora-
tion. No wonder it now decides to re-
move St. John's Chapel to "better sur-
roundings"—no wonder, seeing that
only lamentations and lampoons are
thrown across its path, and never any
attempt made to seize the brigand by
the throat and make him disgorge—no
wonder Trinity looks down upon the
lamentationists and lampoonists with
the cynic leer that played around the
lips of Tweed when he asked: "What
are you going to do about it?"

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by the employees do not enable them to
provide themselves with physical,
intellectual, and spiritual needs.

The same company controls a dozen
other cotton mills, and already the in-
tention has been expressed to organize
the Y. M. C. A. work at some of these
points.

MOVEMENT ABROAD

Belgium's Plural Voting System—So-
cialist Gains in French Chamber—
The Boycott Law in Italy.

BELGIUM.

According to the new electoral laws
in Belgium, there are twenty classes of
voters, entitled to votes as follows:

- 1.—To 1 vote, men aged 30, three years
residence. The qualifications of age and
residence remain the same for all, ex-
cept that to enjoy the supplementary
vote as father of a family, one must be
35 years of age.
- 2.—To 2 votes, fathers of families,
paying 5 francs (franc=19 cents) per-
sonal taxes in towns of 2,000 or less.
- 3.—To 2 votes, fathers of families,
paying 10 francs personal taxes in towns
of from 2,000 to 10,000.
- 4.—To 2 votes, fathers of families
paying 15 francs personal taxes in towns
of more than 10,000.
- 5.—To 2 votes, possessors of a landed
income of 48 francs.
- 6.—To 3 votes, possessors of a landed
income of 48 francs who are also fathers
of families paying 5 francs.
- 7.—To 3 votes, possessors of an in-
come of 48 francs who are fathers of
families paying 10 francs.
- 8.—To 3 votes, possessors of income
of 48 francs who are fathers paying 15
francs.
- 9.—To 3 votes, possessors of a landed
income of 150 francs.
- 10.—To 3 votes, bearers of university
degrees.
- 11.—To 3 votes, those occupying or
having occupied a set governmental office.
- 12.—To 4 votes, owners of an estate
paying 150 francs, and who pay in taxes
5 francs.
- 13.—To 4 votes, owners of estates
yielding 150 francs, who pay 10 francs.
- 14.—To 4 votes, owners of an estate
yielding 150 francs, who pay 15 francs.
- 16.—To 4 votes, bearers of University
diplomas, paying 10 francs.
- 17.—To 4 votes, bearers of degrees,
who pay 15 francs.
- 18.—To 4 votes, bearers of degrees,
with a landed income of 48 francs.
- 19.—To 1 vote, employees enrolled on
the lists of the Council of Industry.
- 20.—To 1 vote, workmen enrolled
on the lists of the Council of Industry.

The Belgian Socialists are sending
copies of this law to the Socialists of
Hungary, where a similar system of
plural voting has recently been "granted"
urging them to fight the system to the
last ditch.

FRANCE.

The Socialist Mayor Robillard, of the
town of Pavillons-sous-Bois, has been
suspended from office on a charge of in-
citing the town council to adopt a resolu-
tion offensive to one Maujan, and with
using "abusive language." Robillard is
a candidate to the Chamber of Deputies
from this district, and the procedure is
obviously trumped up to hinder his cam-
paign.

Two more new seats in the Chamber
have been won by the Socialists on the
bye-elections. One is for Charolles (the
scene of Sue's "Branding Needle"), won
by Ducarouge; the other, won by Cabrol,
is for Deczeville and Aubin.

ITALY.

Some time ago 14 organized country
workmen were condemned at Crespellano
to, between them, 50 years' imprison-
ment for "using force" by means of a
boycott. This sentence was corroborated
by the Court of Appeals in Bologna, but
has now been annulled by the Court of
Cassation in Rome. The court was of
opinion that though the boycott is not
justified, yet it did not constitute an
offense against the "freedom of labor."
The case is now being carried back to
the Court of Appeals by the employers.

GERMANY.

A Landtag, or State Parliament, elec-
tion is soon to take place in Baden, and
the Social Democrats are nominating
candidates and preparing for a stiff cam-
paign. They expect to make good use of
the fact that several state employees have
been discharged because of their member-
ship in the party.

DENMARK.

Russia is reaching out to all "civilized"
countries and enlisting them to help her
suppress political opposition to her re-
gime. The Russian Bulletin reports that
Russian political refugees who flee to
Denmark find as little peace there as
they do at home. In the last week of
November there were ten arrests of emi-
grants of whom two were freed and two
sent to Finland. Six are still in prison.

Besides these ten there were eleven
others taken out of the poor house in
Copenhagen and shipped to Windau in
Kurland. Other Russian subjects are
given orders to leave Denmark if they
would escape jailing by the Czar.

When the police superintendent of
Copenhagen was asked why these mea-
sures were taken against political refu-
gees, he said that no one would be told

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GOOD NEW YEAR'S START.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith enclose stamps for a six months' sub. to the Weekly People. I can't send any better New Year's greeting than subs. to The People. As soon as "Bill" arrives with his "prosperity", and if he comes my way, I will invest \$5 in prepaid sub. cards.

The word prosperity is getting to be such a force that working people are forgetting all about it, and they take things as a huge joke. So do I, for wherever I go and ask how business is they laugh at me, for there is no business anywhere. In the meantime, I keep on hammering away until the working class will give us a willing ear.

D. Rudnick.

La Salle, Ill., January 5.

THE PEOPLE A BEACON LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1 as a renewal of my sub. for the Daily People. May The People grow and prosper and spread the light and truth in the future as in the past to the struggling masses of the world so that they may become educated politically as well as economically!

J. W.

Junata, Pa., Dec. 30.

A "NEUTRAL" SAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice that the New York S. P. will hold a protest meeting against Judge Wright's decision in the Gompers and Co. case, the maximum sentence being twelve months of prison.

In view of the fact that these gentlemen of the S. P. always claim to be "neutral" in the matter of economic organizations, and in view of the further fact that the S. P. never held a protest meeting against the Nevada Judge's decision in the Preston and Smith case, the maximum sentence there being 300 months of prison, it goes to prove that those gentlemen are not so very "neutral" after all, but on the contrary, very, very partial indeed.

A. J. Francis.

New York, Jan. 1.

FACTS VERSUS FICTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Boston Traveler," December 29, '08, under the caption, "Destitution among poor," the Salvation Army officials say: "This winter will be the hardest for poor people of any in recent years. At the Christmas dinner scores of men, who had in the past given some of their earnings to the general holiday fund, came with baskets to be filled." The officials also said: "Among the well-to-do donors there had been a falling off in the number as well as in the size of the gifts." What a proof of "returning prosperity!"

Supt. Sears of the State Free Employment bureau says: "The first ten days of December show 1,112 persons hunting for jobs, while the demand for help was 306." Thus we find there nearly four persons to each job, or 806 wage slaves out of 1,112 on their uppers. Prosperity for Big Bill and the infamous class of pirates which he represents.

Mrs. Frank W. Page, a teacher in the Cambridge public schools, charges the Boston public schools with upholding child labor, saying: "The children, who made boxes were between nine and twelve years old, and the city had the boxes made there in order to save money."

The fact that there are 35,000 killed and 2,000,000 injured in the United States at their ordinary pursuits for a livelihood proves that capitalism spells murder.

In 1907, the Coffin Valve Co. employed 150 men; in 1908 they had only 80 and on Christmas eve they laid off about twenty. Then on December 28 they further reduced their force by ten men. Still the newspapers, the "Traveler," "Globe," "Post" and "American," are howling about the return of prosperity.

The Board of Health and the Boston Board of Aldermen are investigating the "Scavenger" contractors. These contractors remove the "swill" and ashes for the city of Boston. They hire "green" foreigners who can not speak one word of English for from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week, with board and lodging. Their conditions are terrible; they eat and sleep in a place that a

self-respecting hog would disdain. They work from 8 to 100 hours per week notwithstanding that the contract calls for 8 hours a day.

The mayor, on January 1st, '09, will discharge 150 men and put \$50 on half time. This means more prosperity.

Men of the working class, unite on the political field as well as on the industrial field to emancipate yourselves from wage slavery. Don't let the pluguglies and sky pilots of your masters dish out the dope to you, "that Labor and Capital are brothers, with identical interests," because that dope is deadly to your class.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association have consolidated their interests. We must do as they do: unite. Join the Industrial Workers of the World on the Industrial field, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political field.

S. L. P.

Boston, Mass., December 30.

A UNITY PROPOSITION FROM THE TERRE HAUTE (IND.) S. P. LOCAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed resolution was adopted by our Local on Dec. 27, and is sent to you for publication.

D. D. Barrett.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 28.

[Enclosure.]

Resolved, That we of the International Socialist Party and a branch of our state party, known as Local Terre Haute, do desire to investigate the cause of disunity in the Socialist Labor elements, and if such can be ascertained we will do our utmost to signalize unity; and

Whereas, We learn we have two elements in the political field with the same force of action and desiring to obtain the same goal (social industrial democracy); and

Whereas, We of this Socialist branch, desiring the solidarity of the labor elements on the political field, it behooves us to unite so as to obtain our final goal, thus recording our true Marxian doctrine, "Workers of the world, unite"; and be it further

Resolved, That if such resolutions are adopted by this body upon due action, we instruct our secretary to have a copy of the same printed and forwarded to our state secretary with instructions to have a copy of the same printed for the various branches of our state to be voted on for preparation and final action to unity, with an amendment that our state secretary be instructed to attach a copy of the previous questions brought up or spoken of at our last convention, so that the branches may be informed on the same and be prepared to know what to talk on.

OKLAHOMAN ANSWERS N. Y. S. P. MEMBER.

I.

New York City,
December 27, 1908.

D. B. Moore.

Dear Comrade,
In your letter of December 21st, to the Daily People, you claim that the policy of the Socialist party is to get votes. Are you against political action? The Socialist Labor Party is also trying to get votes. From the 27th of November, 1908, till election day, the Daily People had a large picture of a ballot on the first page, and a hand marking a cross under the Socialist Labor Party's emblem, with an inscription under it saying: "Vote this way." If that is not a vote catching plan I would like to know what is.

The organs of the Socialist party have supported both Industrial and Trade Unions in their struggles against capitalism.

Please send me information as to the National Convention voting against liberal immigration.

Fraternally yours,
"Morris Geil."

II.

Granite, Okla.,
December 31, 1908.

Morris Geil,

New York City.

My Dear Comrade:—

Your interesting communication of December 27 lies before me, and I hasten to reply. From the tenor of your remarks I feel constrained to believe that you were actuated by a desire to ascertain further information as to why I left the Socialist party.

Being a devout Socialist I have no inclination to deceive anyone relative to my recent withdrawal from the Socialist party in favor of the Socialist Labor

Party. In the first place I have for some six months recognized the superior propaganda material of the Socialist Labor Party to that of the Socialist party. Of the two organizations I consider the Socialist Labor Party the more logical, representing, I think, more definitely and squarely the interest of the proletariat on the political field. On the fundamental issue of unionism the Party is sound to the core.

The Socialist party was not a scheme; it originated from a wrong conception of the labor or Socialist movement that political action is all-sufficient for the working class to achieve its own emancipation from wage slavery. For members to longer remain, who have the elements of soundness, can but have the effect to retard the "conditions that doom the false political structure to decline and fall." Now it stands to reason that a party, whose only weapon is the ballot, will combine all of its strength on the political field to the great neglect of the economic field; hence, we see such a party catering to the labor organizations, the farmer, and the middle class in order to get votes. Certainly I am not one that is against political action.

Of course the Socialist Labor Party is trying to get votes, but I have yet to learn when it ever sacrificed a principle in order to swell its strength at the ballot box. Have you ever heard of it?

I can't for the life of me see how a political party can sincerely support "both Industrial and Trade Unions in their struggles against capitalism," as you claim the Socialist party always does. The two forms of unions do not support each other, but, on the contrary, the craft unions are ever combatting industrial unionism. The two organizations have nothing in common. The A. F. of L. believes that the capitalist system is a correct system of society, and that it is to be the final order of society, while the industrial unionist is a Socialist and believes that the present system is not permanent, but that it must collapse, to be succeeded by a co-operative one.

I hope that I have made myself clear on the points touched upon in your letter. As I will likely receive many similar letters I deem it advisable to have the Daily and Weekly People publish this in its columns to save my answering personally all the letters that I may get from time to time.

In the June number of the International Socialist Review you will find the proceedings of the late Socialist party convention where you will read it adopted a resolution against liberal immigration as stated in my letter of December 21 to The People. If any other points are not clear to you command me.

Yours for the Proletariat,
D. B. Moore.

THERE'S A TURN IN THE LANE IN BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will be glad to know S. L. P. principles are beginning to penetrate the "organized" workers. On Saturday we got them out with their banners to lead the unemployed of whom we have here 2,010 on register at present, the authorities up to now having found work for 250, although we have been at them since June to cope with the question. We induced the Trades Council to apply to the Distress Committee, Board of Guardians and Town Council, and they are sick of it all as we knew they would be. I now think it has put a fighting spirit in them.

Of course, we keep on to show their craft organizations are impotent, and I am glad to say some of their best men are beginning to perceive, and they follow our ideas that the only way to punish this ultra respectable Queen of Watling Places is to dam its respectability, by bringing their fellow workers on to the public streets and so expose the hypocrisy of the show.

Official returns of pauperism of England and Wales show for London 31 per 1,000 inhabitants; Brighton, "Queen Empress City of the Sunny South" as she is dubbed, 43. The mayor's distress fund is dwindling as these figures show: 1906, £1,300; 1907, £820; 1908, £500. This year it does not touch £300. Add to this 3,000 pairs of boots beseeched for the children, the police old clothes fund going all the year, 1,000 teas to children by Salvation Army, all the benevolent clubs run by workers, a vast mass of public benevolence, yet all unable to cope with the distressed, and you have some idea of the state of this town and the complacent attitude of the well-to-do.

I tell the workers it is useless to complain; their work is to end the job. I greatly appreciate that editorial in The People, the "In Class Struggle." It was an inspiration.

F. W. Sanderson.

Brighton, England, December 21.

CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Conditions in the railroad industry around the center are not so good as they were in 1907; not so much freight is being transported now as there was

over a year ago.

Less labor is employed than a year ago. In 1907 there was one brakeman more on every crew; there were more towermen in the towers, more yard clerks, more longshoremen, more clerks and more coal handlers.

In the classified service wages remain the same. In the unclassified service there has been a cut down of wages. The labor of switchmen and switchtenders has been affected, wages being cut from \$2.65 per day to \$2.42.

Railroader.

Providence, R. I., December 27.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am working in the Beef gang at the Nelson Morris Packing House in this city. Last year wages were cut ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents daily per man below those of 1907. There are about 1,500 men employed in this plant. At the Swift and Armour packing houses wages were also cut. These houses employ between four and five thousand hands. A year ago there were from 5,000 to 6,000 at work.

H. Buckman.

E. St. Louis, Ill., January 3.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the year 1907 I was working as section foreman on the Great Northern, J. J. Hill's road in the following States: western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and part of British Columbia. In 1908 I worked on the Northern Pacific between Butte and Spokane, and on the Washington and Northern road between Spokane and East Port, Idaho. At Troutdale, Oregon, I had laborers working for \$1.17 per day last year. In 1907 the same work was paid for at the rate of \$2 per day. Some get as low as \$1.13 a day. Around Kalispell, Mont., men in extra gangs received \$1.50 as late as June, 1908. In December, 1908, these same men got \$1.10.

F. G.

Dodsons, Ore., December 28.

S. P.-ER CAUGHT IN A STEEL TRAP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was in the neighborhood of the Garrick Theatre here last Sunday and I stepped in to see what was going on. The high priest of the S. P. intellectual holds forth in the theatre Sunday mornings. I saw comrade Roth selling the Weekly People in the lobby of the theatre and I went to help him. A smooth-faced individual came up to us and started a discussion. He said The People would be all right if it only quit roasting the Socialist party. Wasn't he an "innocent"?

I took up his charge and challenged him to show where The People published anything but facts. I told him it was the facts that hurt him. Then the fellow assailed De Leon as a disrupter. I called his attention to the fact that I had not mentioned individuals at the outset of the argument, and that I had thought I was talking to a full-grown man. He saw to his sorrow that he had "put his foot into it."

Next he took up I. W. W. matters and I put him straight. Then he abandoned that and said that the S. L. P. platform was utopian because it declared for the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I asked him to show me wherein the S. P. differed from the Democratic or the Populist party with their immediate demands which make for middle class reforms.

Meanwhile a crowd had gathered around us and left the theatre empty. My opponent felt himself "going" and gave up the argument.

I later found out that this fellow was one of the publishers of the "International Socialist Review" (Save the mark).

When such "intellectuals" assume the work of publishing "Socialist" literature, we S. L. P. men should redouble our efforts to circulate the S. L. P. press. Mine for The People and the New York Labor News every time.

Chicago, Ill., December 27.

LOCK THE SWITCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the judge's decision has been handed down in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, finding them guilty of contempt and sentencing them to imprisonment, it may not be amiss to delve deep into the plot, at least it has to me all the earmarks of a plot, entered into between all the presidents of the craft unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the plutocratic class of the United States to sidetrack the workers and attempt to stampede them into the A. F. of L.

The evidence to me of such a plot consists of the following facts:—

Unlawful acts of plutocratic class kidnapping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and retaining them in jail with-

out ball of trial for over a year. The S. L. P. then made things so hot for the plutocratic class and aroused such a spirit in the working class throughout the land that crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. were disrupted and were forced to protest against such acts.

Then followed the successful attempt of the plutocratic class, aided by the A. F. of L., to capture the Western Federation of Miners and bring it in line with the present bulwark of capitalism against Socialism, the A. F. of L. by wiping out the I. W. W. local in Goldfield where our two comrades, Preston and Smith were unjustly convicted.

These two acts alone aided by the S. L. P. propaganda have had such an effect on the workers of this land as to alarm the capitalist class for their future safety, hence their counter move to offset the effect made on the minds of the workers and steer them into that safe and sane craft union movement under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Now what better plan could there be to do this than to convict three of the principal leaders of the A. F. of L. and have the capitalist papers throughout the land picture poor old Gompers with the tears running down his cheeks pleading that he had never consciously done anything wrong. The other two "leaders," Mitchell and Morrison, were stunned by the verdict. Then the very next day the same papers gave whole columns to expressions of regret and sympathy of all the presidents of the different craft unions throughout the land and devoted separate parts of other columns to Judge Parker, of New York State, stating that the law was unconstitutional. What a grand opportunity now for Taft to show his magnanimity and great love for labor by pardoning the three "labor leaders." What a prestige such action would give to the A. F. of L. and to craft unionism.

Let us get to work to knock this prestige out by pointing out the attitude of the capitalist class toward true leaders of the working class and towards traitors.

F. Haselgrove.

London, Canada, December 27.

SCAPE-GOATING ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

To the Daily and Weekly Peoples:—Before entering on the subject for the day, "Evidence of Evolution," in the Garrick Theatre, Chicago, Sunday, December 27, 1908, Arthur Morris Lewis made some interesting statements:

"There has lately been a good deal of criticism of my lectures on the ground that they are anti-religious and that they hurt the feelings of religious people. In the future I shall take care not to hurt the religious feelings of anybody, but shall insist on speaking the truth. Why I mention this to-day is because my lectures have been blamed for the decrease of the Socialist party vote in Chicago. Documents to this effect have been sent to every Socialist Local in America, by Christian Socialists. To this I will say that the Socialist party cannot be run on the theological basis of the fifteenth century. When I can't tell the truth from this platform I will tell it from another. I am a freethinker."

The above lines contain the gist of what Lewis said, and show what new reasons have been found for the falling off of the Socialist party vote. They also show the "Christian harmony" animating the Socialist party.

Lewis has always put theology in a rather poor light in his scientific lectures, so that theology and its teachings have suffered in comparison. This has been a thorn in the side of the Christian Socialist members of the party. They now propose to use this method of discrediting Lewis and his Garrick Theater lectures. Evidently they do not wish to debate the difference, but prefer to exert their militant spirits by sending out circulars about the danger of a decreased vote. What they will gain by the fight is not yet certain.

The Christian Socialists occupy many prominent and official positions in the party. Members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party are Christian Socialists. Bentall, the State Secretary of the Illinois Socialist party, is an editor of the "Christian Socialist." It is therefore but natural that the "Christians" try to muzzle the Lewis lectures when they have the influence to do it.

Thus the fight is on, and the Socialist Labor Party man can but congratulate himself that the livelier the fight, the quicker the work of civilization is accomplished in the heterogeneous Socialist party.

Adolf S. Carm.

Chicago, January 2.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. A. L. PHOENIX, ARIZ.—However truthful a comrade may be, that does not free him from the necessity of furnishing this office with the official proof of the election figures he gives. This office is held responsible for what it publishes.

R. W. M., ERIE, PA.—Now to your second question—

The late International Socialist Congress endorsed neither industrial nor craft Unionism. The length of the step forward which it took lay in its proclaiming the necessity of the economic organization in the accomplishment of the Social Revolution.

F. W., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Bravery lies in the head, not behind the ribs. A man who knows, is brave on the field on which he is enlightened. Not the least of the accomplishments of class-conscious knowledge is that of imparting character to the proletariat. The class-conscious Union is, consequently, a prime educator. Next question next week.

W. A. G., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The "Political Government" is something apart from the economic government. Under Class Rule there are two governing bodies—one "political" the other "economic." Industrial or Socialist Government is economic only.

H. S., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Artemus Ward once took a trip down to Panama on a steamer, the Ariel. Lecturing later on that trip, Artemus would exhibit a picture of the steamer saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, if you ever want to go to Panama, remember the steamer Ariel here she is—take some other steamer." So with Prof. Giddings' book on "Sociology"; remember it—and take some other—almost any other is preferable Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," tho' false in its economics, presents powerful facts and arguments on the materialist basis of the ideal.

W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Be so good as to reserve your indelible pencil for when writing to your sweetheart. When writing to this office, for printers' eyes, take pen and ink.

D. T. W., GUTHRIE, OKLA.—On the whole, the Labor material among the anti-Socialist members of the A. F. of L. is raw material; that is, material that awaits information in order to behave. There are men among them. For a man there always is hope. On the contrary as to the "Labor material" in the Socialist party, from the Hanfords down or up to the Brauns and Barneses—the least

said about them the better.

L. O. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Admitted. There is more turmoil in the Socialist Labor Party than in the S. P. Democracies are proverbially boisterous, whereas absolute monarchies (except at the long and far between epochs of revolt) are proverbially quiescent. The S. P. is run autocratically by its privately owned press.

H. N., VALPARAISO, IND.—Understanding by "civilization" that social condition in which production, and, therefore, Nature, comes under the control of man, so as to render wealth plentiful—understanding that to mean "civilization," yes; private ownership, not of land only, but of all other necessities of production preceded civilization.

It does not, however, follow that therefore civilization will retrograde the moment "private ownership" is abolished. A building does not break down the moment the scaffolding is removed without which the building could not have been raised.

Next question next week.

W. H. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—The error in the manuscript was detected in time.

H. B. J., ST. LOUIS, MO.—There are now only two Territories left—Arizona and New Mexico. No State can be divided up without its own consent. The present basis for representation in the House is 250,000 inhabitants.

S. L. TACOMA, WASH.—See above to H. S., Pittsfield, Mass.—In addition Lecky's History of European Morals is well grounded, except the last chapter on Woman, which shows the evidence of mental slap-dash.

M. H. M., NEW YORK.—Just sit down and read the literature issued by the S. L. P. (the Labor News). Take up the pamphlets and books one after another. Such questions as you put would require the reproduction of several of those pamphlets in full, and of all the others in the main. Dismiss intellectual indolence. READ.

H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. D. L. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; R. R. L. M., NEW CANAAN, CONN.; L. J. L., NIOBRARA, NEB.; G. P. R., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.; L. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; F. C. R., SAWYER, OKLA.; J. R., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; M. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; E. Z., ELIZABETH, N. J.; W. R. P., MISKAWAKA, IND.—Matter received.

WOMAN

—AND THE—

Socialist Movement

Published Under Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

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Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

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Two Pages From Roman History

- I. Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- II. The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurs sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

REPORT OF NATIONAL OFFICE.
The financial report of the National
Secretary, from July 2, 1908, to Decem-
ber 30, 1908, is as follows:

Receipts:
By Dues Stamps \$436.14
" General Agitation Fund .. 285.58
" National Campaign Fund .. 582.73
" International Bureau As-
sessment 37.80
" Supplies, stationery, etc. 25.89
" Miscellaneous receipts 206.60
Total \$1877.74

Expenditures:
To Salary, National Secretary \$468.00
" Printing, stationery, post-
age, etc. 114.07
" Agitation: Gillhaus, De
Leon, Hossack, etc. 570.87
" Supplies 70.53
" Office Rent 105.00
" Miscellaneous expenses 213.94
" Daily People Loans 214.78
Total \$1757.18

Recapitulation:
Total receipts \$1877.74
" Expenditures 1757.18
Balance on hand \$120.56

Fraternally submitted,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.
Audited and found correct:—
Henry Kuhn,
S. Winawer,
—Auditing Committee.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C.
was held on December 20, at 67 Bathurst
street. Bryce elected to chair. Absent,
Martin, Nichol and Rodgers without ex-
cuse.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Leach, of Mon-
treal, in reference to supplies; the action
of the National Secretary was endorsed.
From Martin, Toronto, handed into Sec-
tion London by Maxwell and ordered sent
to N. E. C. referring to possibility of
I. W. W. Local there securing De Leon.
Secretary instructed to reply asking
full information. From Section London
asking N. E. C. to use funds on hand to
aid in organizing the working class of
Canada along industrial lines. Moved
by Weitzel, seconded by Pearce, "that
National Secretary write Q. H. Chase
asking full information." Carried.

Moved by Haselgrove, seconded by
Pearce, "that National Secretary write
Section London asking them to arrange
a series of meetings during the winter
for purpose of raising funds to aid the
work of organization." Carried.
Moved by Weitzel, seconded by Hasel-
grove, "that we leave the plan of or-
ganization work over until next meeting
when we expect to have fuller infor-
mation; also that absent members be not-
ified to attend." Carried.

Adjourned. F. Haselgrove,
Recording Secretary.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C.
of Canada was held on January 3 at
67 Bathurst street. Weitzel was elected
to chair. Absent: Morrison, Nichol,
and Rodgers without excuse.

Minutes were adopted as read.
Communications: From W. C. Bor-
den, of Berwick, N. S. asking infor-
mation about the aims and progress of
the S. L. P. Moved and seconded that
National Secretary send him copy of
our constitution, Weekly People, and
some of our pamphlets. Carried. From
Leach, of Montreal, in reference to the
possibility of being able to place an
organizer in the Canadian field per-
manently.

The matter of organizing plan was
discussed and National Secretary was
instructed to write to National Sec-
retary of the S. L. P. of the United States
asking full information as to available
organizers for short tour in spring.
Pearce tendered his resignation on
account of leaving the city; same ac-
cepted and Section London to be not-
ified.

Adjourned. F. Haselgrove,
Recording Secretary.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held in Jersey City,
January 10, 1909. Present: Schwenck,
Gerold, Landgraf, McGarry, Tinf-
witch, Herrschaft and Hossack. Land-
graf chairman.

Correspondence: From Plainfield,
one dollar for Correspondence Bureau,
and stating that February 28 is favored
as date for holding State convention;
from Newark favoring same date for
convention and saying unable to help
financially. Correspondence Bureau:
from J. Terry, Rutherford, \$2 for Weekly
People subs. turned over to People
office; from Elizabeth, request for
speaker, attended to; from Atlantic
City, Bayonne and Cranford, on rou-
tine matters.

Hossack and Schwenck, committee
to canvas vote on N. E. C. member,
reported election of R. Katz, to whom
credential had been issued. Report ac-
cepted and committee discharged.
Paterson and Elizabeth both reported
in favor of February 28th as con-
vention date. Secretary instructed to
issue call for State convention, to be
held at Newark, Sunday, February 28,
10 a. m.; basis of Section representa-
tion to be one delegate for every five
good standing members or major frac-
tion thereof.

Owing to S. E. C.'s inability to raise
the money, it was decided to discontinue
paid secretaryship feature of the Cor-
respondence Bureau.
Section Passaic turned in campaign
list No. 998, with one dollar collected;
ordered sent to National Secretary.
Section Essex turned in six lists with
55 cents collected, cash to follow.
Branch No. 2, South Hudson, reported
having sent to National Secretary six
lists, and 50 cents collected. Section
Elizabeth (McGarry) handed in \$1.00
for Correspondence Bureau.
Adjournment followed.

Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the Minnesota S. L.
P. met in regular session December 5,
1908, at 338 Edmund street, St. Paul,
Minn., with N. J. Cikanek in the chair.
Samuel Johnson, Thomas Doherty, H.
Carstensen and N. J. Peterson absent.
Minutes of previous meeting read.
Motion that they be laid over to next
meeting and corrected. Carried.

The following communications were
received: From Section St. Paul to
Otto Olson, regarding nomination of
Herbert Johnson and Carl J. Smith for
office of the State Secretary. From C.
W. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn. From
Peter Riel, Organizer Section Minne-
apolis, regarding Section's inactivity
during last national campaign. From
Samuel Johnson, explaining his and
H. Carstensen's absence from meeting.
From P. Riel, Organizer Section Minne-
apolis, stating why required number
of names were not obtained for peti-
tion for nomination of S. L. P. state
ticket and national tickets.

Six votes were cast by Section Min-
neapolis for Herbert Johnson for state
secretary.

C. J. Smith elected to investigate
Section Minneapolis, reported that the
Section had met. Motion to accept
committee report as progress. Carried.

Motion to pay secretary of S. E. C.
eleven cents for postal expense. Carried.

Motion that forty cents be ap-
propriated to pay car fare for Minneapolis
members. Carried.

Financial report: Balance on hand
at close of previous meeting, \$29.59;
income, \$3 from Section St. Paul, for
due stamps; expenses, fifty-one cents;
balance in treasury, \$32.08.

Motion to adjourn, carried.

S. E. C. to meet again January 3,
1909.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

WEEKLY PEOPLE BENEFIT IN ST. LOUIS.

Section St. Louis, Mo., of the Socialist
Labor Party, will give a dance for the
benefit of The People, the official organ
of the Party. The dance will be held
on SATURDAY evening, January 16, at
1717 South Broadway. August Gillhaus,
National Organizer of the Socialist Labor
Party, will make a short address.

On SUNDAY afternoon, January 17,
Gillhaus will deliver a lecture at the
same hall.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
J. H. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
210 N. W. COR. 9th & 10th STS.

OPERATING FUND.

Since last acknowledged \$12.00 was
contributed to this fund. We hope
that the comrades throughout the
country are not becoming lax in con-
tributing to this, at the present time
one of our main sources of income, and
expect that the next acknowledgment
will be more gratifying.

Geo. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. \$1.50
A. P. Anderson, Spokane,
Wash. 1.00
Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. An-
dover, Mass. 1.00
A. Weinstein, Los Angeles,
Cal. 1.00
Steve Bailey, Delta, Colo. 1.00
Section Lansing, Mich. 1.50
Ed. Lewis, Tutwila, Wash. .. 1.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah .. 1.00
Holger Schmalfuss, Pittsfield,
Mass. 1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. 2.00
Total 12.00
Previously acknowledged .. 3,419.22
Grand total \$3,431.22

COLORADO S. E. C. REPORT.

The financial report of the Colorado
S. E. C. of the S. L. P. shows on
hand end of December, 1908, \$12.22 in
general fund, \$15.51 in state organizer
fund. During the month \$5 worth of
Weekly People sub cards were pur-
chased and \$9.50 was expended for free
trial subscriptions.

In sending out its report for the last
month of 1908, the Colorado S. E. C.
wish to urge upon the members the
necessity for increased activity in the
new year.

So much could be done for the cause,
with only little effort on the part of
our members, if each and every one
of us would but lend a hand and help
push the work along. So let us consider
the work before us, and the way to go
about it.

First of all we have our press, it
must be built up and assisted finan-
cially. We must get it into the hands
of our fellow workers, wherever pos-
sible; and this must be our main effort
in the coming year, to increase the
circulation of the Weekly People in
this state. Give out sample copies of
the paper and try to get subscribers,
or if you think advisable, send their
names and addresses to us for a free
trial sub. The Daily People is ever
improving its reading matter and it is
our honest opinion that if our members
realized its educational value and the
comfort and satisfaction it is to every
day receive the Socialist news and
read the splendid editorials and corre-
spondence, not one of our members
would ever be without the Daily. Each
member of the S. E. C. is getting the
Daily People.

Then there is our literature, the
books and publications of the Labor
News Company. Are we doing all we
can to circulate them? Can you dis-
tribute some leaflets? If so, let us
know how many and we will keep you
supplied, without any cost to you.

Always have a leaflet with you—if it
accomplishes no more, it will advertise
our party and our press. And don't
forget the State Organizer Fund. As
soon as possible we must place an or-
ganizer or canvasser on the road, so
let us be prepared. Can you spare a
dime each month, a quarter, fifty cents
or a dollar? EVERYBODY, NOW!

For the S. E. C.
Geo. Anderson, State Secretary.
Box 73, Montclair, Colo.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

Section Buffalo will hold a party and
dance at Florence parlors, 527 Main
street, on SATURDAY evening, Janu-
ary 30.

Sympathizers and friends are cor-
dially invited, and the Entertainment
Committee promises an unusually good
time.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party
will be notified by Gillhaus personally in
advance of his arrival.

Indianapolis, Ind.
St. Louis, Mo.
Springfield, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Milwaukee, Wis.
St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Duluth, Minn.
Spokane, Wash.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

M. RUTHER, Manufacturer of Fine
Cigars, Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTES

Outside of conducting the regular
winter lectures, active comrades will,
we know, devote the remainder of their
spare time to pushing the Party's lit-
erature, especially the Daily and Week-
ly People. Are you one of the actives?
Every renewal neglected means a finan-
cial loss to our Press that must be
made up in some other way, mainly
through the Operating Fund.

Those sending in two or more during
the two weeks ending January 6:

Section Passaic Co., N. J. 2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 8
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J. 3
30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York 4
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio 9
H. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn. 3
Jas. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 5
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill. 2
G. A. Jennings, E. St. Louis, Ill. 4
H. Brod, St. Louis, Mo. 2
F. Bombach, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 2
Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La. 2
G. J. Sherwood, Sparks, Nev. 2
Jacob Schmid, Sandusky, Ohio 4
T. J. Dean, Seattle, Wash. 2
T. W. Biddlestone, McKeesport, Pa. 2
J. A. Anderson, Gardner, Mass. 2
Aug. Reim, Hartford, Conn. 2
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. 3
Section Denver, Colo. 5
Colorado S. E. C. 2
J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo. 2
Houston, Tex. 5.25

G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. 3
J. H. Johansson, Buffalo, N. Y. 2
G. W. Ohle, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
Press Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio 2
Aug. Gillhaus 5

Prepaid Cards:—
L. Abelson, New York, \$2.50; C. A.
Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., \$5.00; John
Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2.00; Section
Denver, Colo., \$7.00.

LABOR NEWS CO.

Owing to the taking of stock, we
have been unable to analyze our sales
as has been our custom. Nevertheless,
a casual glance through the sales books
reveals a few of the always-do-wells,
whom it is a pleasure to set up as an
example of what can be done:

No. Andover, Mass. \$2.00
Los Angeles, Cal. 4.80
A. Gillhaus 10.40
Grand Junction, Colo. 4.00
New York 9.50
New Castle, Pa. 7.20
Cleveland, Ohio 8.62
Lamoore, Cal. 3.25
Bridgeport, Conn. 2.30
Oroville, Cal. 4.25
Elizabeth, N. J. 3.50
Philadelphia, Pa. 5.20
Cincinnati, Ohio 4.20
Houston, Tex. 5.25

WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION

SUGGESTIONS UPON HOW TO BRING RESULTS—IMPORTANCE OF METH-
OD IN THE PARTY'S WORK.

Membership in an organization
implies that there are certain duties to
be performed, and it is upon the fulfil-
ment of duty by each member that the
progress of any given organization de-
pends.

Every member of the S. L. P. is ex-
pected to attend, as regularly as possible,
the meetings of his Branch or Section.
Regularity in attendance is the keystone
of successful S. L. P. organization.

Members should themselves see to it
that they keep their dues paid up to
date and no laxness on this score should
be permitted. None but members in
good standing should be allowed to vote.

Members who accept office in the
Party, or who are elected to do commit-
tee work, should do their best to per-
form the duties assigned them. Neglect
of their duties by officers and committees
is disastrous to organization. Members
should see to it that officers, as well as
themselves, do not get into the do nothing
rut.

It is the duty of Party officers to see
to it that all correspondence receives
prompt attention. Doing this routine
work methodically, thoroughly and well,
makes it easier all around, and promotes
effectiveness of organization.

An S. L. P. Section cannot, however,
thrive by performing routine work alone,
no matter how well it may be done. The
purpose of S. L. P. organization is to
propagate Socialism, and where that
work is not carried on organization stag-
nates and dies.

Each S. L. P. Section and Branch
should map out a plan of propaganda
activity that will embrace the efforts of
each member. The Party's press and lit-
erature furnish the means whereby this
work, the diffusion of Socialist knowl-
edge, can be done most effectively.

All members may not be equally qual-
ified for every task, but when it comes
to the work of propaganda, through the
Party press and literature, there is no
one that has not some degree of qualifi-
cation for the work. Perseverance and
determination will overcome what ap-
pear to be difficulties.

The purpose of our organization being
the propaganda of Socialism, the meas-
ure of the success of the Sections and
Branches, must mainly be determined by
their efforts along propaganda lines. The
Section that disposes of its share of
literature and keeps up a good list of
readers for the Party papers comes much
nearer to realizing its mission than does
a Section that does little or nothing
along these lines, even though it gives
needed financial support in other ways.
The Section that sends ten dollars for
ten yearly subscriptions does much more
than the Section that sends ten dollars
in coin.

Let each member, each Section of the
Party, bend all efforts to propagate the
principles and advance the cause of So-
cialism and the problem of financing the
work will be largely solved. Besides it
is for propaganda that we are organized.

J. H.

History. **EUGENE SUE'S** Fiction.
THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fic-
tion, yet embracing a comprehensive
history of the oppressing and op-
pressed classes from the commencement of the
present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disap-
peared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It
is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in suc-
cessive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is
fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries
of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only
parts have been translated into English. We don't know the
reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the
communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De
Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor
News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as
to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the
first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

8 Volumes on Sale. 11 More in Course of Publication.
THE GOLD SICKLE 50c. THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.
THE BRASS BELL 50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL 50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT 75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL 75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c. THE IRON TREVET 75c.

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For the

DAILY PEOPLE

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On SUNDAY, February 21, 1909

(Washington's Birthday Eve) Concert Commences at 3 P. M.
EMINENT ARTISTS WILL ASSIST

TICKETS (Admitting One) 25c. HAT CHECKS 10c.

Cinematograph Exhibition to follow Concert. Ball at 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT CALL IN CONNECTION WITH BAZAAR AND FAIR FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1909.

To Individual Members, Sections and
Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor
Party.

Comrades:—

Is it necessary to remind you that
the Daily People is the greatest weapon
of our movement, behind which we
should put every ounce of force in our
power, that we may forge its message
in the minds of the working class of
this country? The Socialist Labor
Party of Greater New York will cele-
brate in annual spring festival for
the benefit of the Daily People, by
holding a concert and ball at Grand
Central Palace on SUNDAY, February
21, 1909, the eve of Washington's Birth-
day.

The usual Bazaar and Fair will be
held in conjunction with this affair
and this is where we call upon you to
do all you can in making it a big suc-
cess. Whatever you may be able to
produce yourself or by calling upon
your wives, sisters and sweethearts
who are talented with the needle or
otherwise gifted in making objects for
this purpose, the committee will do its
best to dispose of the presents profit-
ably for the benefit of the Daily People.

So, all together, comrades, and use
your efforts in producing something
yourself or call upon the women folks
to exercise their talents in that direc-

tion.

All contributions and presents are to
be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall
Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,
Section New York County, S.L.P.
A. Orange, Secretary.

PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The quick response to our call for
presents for the Bazaar and Fair on
SUNDAY, February 21st, at Grand Cen-
tral Palace, New York, is gratifying to
say the least, and shows that the com-
rades and sympathizers of the Party are
ever ready to aid the Party's official
organ in its fight for the emancipation of
the working class.

Mrs. F. Brauckman, Pleasantville,
N. Y., three beautiful sofa pillows,
handsome centerpieces, one dozen gen-
tleman's bows, one dozen four-in-hands,
three headrests, three pincushions, three
baby dresses, three handkerchief cases;
Socialist Women of Greater New York,
two handsome sofa pillows, ten pieces of
fine crockery; on hand from last affair,
two elegant hand embroidered sofa pil-
lows, postcard album, bed quilt.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
28 City Hall Place, Manhattan.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Three Gems

OF

Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another
edition of three of the leading books
on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific
By Engels.

Paris Commune By Marx.

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o o o
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

If you wish to keep well posted up
in happenings in Great Britain
and the progress of Industrial
Unionism there, read the official
organ of the British Advocate of
Industrial Unionism—

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Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage,
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

The Abbatial Crosier

By Eugene Sue

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